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Tower News

By Courtney

Yes, America Can Repeat

First Get the Deadwood Out

Open New Trade Channels

¶ Workmen demolishing an old house near Wilmington, Ohio, find a false fireplace reminiscent of antebellum days, when many Negro slaves, following an "underground railroad," sought refuge in just such places while escaping to Canada. The "railroad" was neither underground nor a railroad, but a succession of hideaways in homes and outbuildings of white sympathisers. The discussion incident to the discovery recalls a period in American history when the nation was much nearer the brink of complete disaster than it has been since. But America came through.

¶ In times like the present, when wounds from one depression stimulate fears of another, and when the shocks of evolutionary social readjustments suggest forebodings deeper than conditions warrant, it is encouraging to recall past periods when widespread depression and social readjustment were safely weathered by the nation. America has thus far come through because of the moral stamina of its people and the vision of its leaders. Where such qualities continue to be found no mere transitory maladjustments can disturb the calm assurance that America will once more "come through." But it will require the exercise of the same sterling qualities in 1937 that have been exercised during former crises.

¶ The vortex of the strike situation whirls in narrowing circles about Detroit as the week opens, while leaders of the United Automobile Workers threaten to call a general automobile strike in the Michigan motor metropolis as a protest against the eviction of sit-downers from the Chrysler plants. This move would add some 175,000 union members to the 150,000 wage earners already idle as a consequence of labor disputes. Labor Secretary Frances Perkins, however, is endeavoring to bring Walter P. Chrysler and John L. Lewis, C. I. O. head, together with the hope of achieving results similar to those which followed the meeting of Myron Taylor and Mr. Lewis in the steel compromise.

¶ In the deadwood damming the current of industry in this present labor controversy there are to be found many disagreeable splinters from both the labor and the big business mills. But labor's right to bargain is as fundamental in a democracy as the common right of free speech. Perhaps that is why Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said recently that "in collective bargaining lies the way to settle the sit-down problem." Some observers believe that in the present Detroit situation resides the dynamite which will break up the jam and allow the ultimately cooperative interests to flow together down the channels of trade.

¶ The pastoral letter of Pope Pius XI, read before the German Roman Catholics, which accused the National Socialist Government of violating the German-Vatican concordat is received in Berlin with much amazement and with quasi-official predictions that its result will be a cancellation of the compact. Basic in the disagreement is the Roman Catholic Church's insistence upon educating its youth along religious lines, whereas the Reich proposes to teach the young idea to follow lines of nationalistic philosophy. Nazi "Weltanschauung" is interpreted by critics as paganism, and Pope Pius opposes this attitude as idolatrous. The whole occasion gives Germans an opportunity to clarify their religious convictions.

¶ Peace and neutrality are not synonymous terms. This fact is being emphasized as the United States—aware of many factors pushing toward inflation—finds that the European rearmament race is playing a conspicuous part in the dangerous process of rising prices. This is emphasized in a warning uttered by Secretary of State Cordell Hull some time since. Mr. Hull predicts that, unless the arms race is halted, an economic catastrophe is no more than two years distant. He offers as an alternative reciprocal agreements of such attractiveness to world trade that nations will turn from munition pyramiding and its logical concomitant of war and devote themselves to the profitable pursuits of peace. Democracy's most impressive exhibit, in these days of totalitarian claims, is its ability to cope with economic problems in contradistinction to dictatorship's weaknesses in this direction. But more than this is the self-evident rightness of a peaceward effort. The righteous way must always be the right way.

¶ It is not without significance that many of the world's maladjustments seem to align the "have nots" against the "haves." And this is likely to remain so as long as material possessions remain the measure. On the plane of material acquisitiveness the futility of the battle is obvious. For, if the "have nots" have what the "haves" have, the "haves" will want what the "have nots" have, and nobody ever will have what they want to have.

Union Ignored In Strike Oustings

McGrady Drafts New Plan for Settlement of Labor Disputes

Seek Strike Curbs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—A rough draft of new national labor relations machinery to be established by federal statute has been completed here by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, as a starting point for public consideration and discussion of this important subject. It has the dual purpose of consolidating labor's gains under the New Deal and balancing those gains by the imposition on labor of responsibilities and restraints which would drastically curb its now unhampered ability to call strikes on any provocation—real or imagined.

The plan, which is the result of careful study, both of foreign labor legislation and the most successful American model, provided by existing labor mediation machinery in the railroad industry: is as follows:

Complete recognition, backed by federal authority, of labor's right to organize free from any restraint and to bargain collectively.

On completion of labor organization in a specific industry the conclusion of a basic agreement between the union and the employers. This basic agreement would prohibit either strikes or lockouts until mediation had been attempted and failed. The agreement would also specify a low minimum wage and reasonably high maximum work week as a point of departure. Wages and hours would then be adjusted by collective bargaining within the specified limits.

To handle disputes when they arise the Federal Government would establish a new conciliation service consisting of about 12 skilled conciliators who would be paid not less than $10,000 a year and be given civil service status to protect the service against the spoils system.

Procedure for Settlement

In the event of a dispute the questions at issue would immediately be submitted to mediation in which a federal conciliator would participate. If this failed arbitration would be proposed. However, either side would be free to refuse arbitration. If arbitration is refused by either party a three-man commission appointed by the President would investigate the dispute. The commission would have power to examine the books and records of both the employer and the labor union and to hold fact-finding hearings. On the basis of its investigation the commission would formally recommend the terms of a proposed settlement.

It is assumed that in the majority of cases the recommendations of the commission would be acceptable to both sides. If either side objected, however, it would then have the right to resort to either the strike or lockout pro-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Strike Summary

Chrysler executives were accused by Homer Martin, union president, of stalling their negotiations until sit-down strikers could be forcibly evicted from the Chrysler plants in Detroit.

Detroit police forced 25 sit-down strikers out of a printing establishment.

Union leaders held in abeyance a threat to call a general strike in retaliation. They called a mass protest meeting for tomorrow afternoon in defiance of the City Council's refusal to grant a permit.

In Providence, R. I., a fairly complete lockout and general strike of C. I. O. retail workers tied up some 59 stores and heavily picketed others, as negotiators for both sides conferred with the Governor.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation, claiming more than 93 per cent of its workers voted in a poll for the company representation plan, reiterated that this plan includes bargaining with any union on behalf of its members.

Philip Murray for the C. I. O. steel union formally demanded sole bargaining rights for all Bethlehem Steel workers.

Leopold's London Visit Seeks New Neutrality Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 22—King Leopold III of the Belgians arrived here today on a visit which though ostensibly private is expected to have profound repercussions on the whole European diplomatic situation.

Not only Britain, France and Germany are directly concerned with Belgium's desire, which Leopold is expected to develop, to return to a position bordering on its pre-war neutrality, but Poland and Czechoslovakia are also concerned. For if there should be a war, and Belgium should be out of it, the length of the frontier which Germany would have to defend in the west would be materially reduced. France's value to her allies in the east would thus be correspondingly reduced.

The chief object of the informal conversations during King Leopold's visit is to find the middle way between out-and-out neutrality and automatic involvement, if there should ever be another general war. The question hinges on the interpretations to be given of Belgium's obligations under Paragraph 3, Article XVI of the League Covenant. Would it be possible, for instance, to agree that the obligation to allow the passage of armed forces should only apply to aircraft? And would Belgium be prepared to cooperate with other League powers to the extent of disputing the passage of anti-League aircraft or troops?

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Threat of General Auto Shutdown Fails to Halt Detroit Police

Action Awaited

DETROIT, March 22 (AP)—Ignoring threats of a city-wide automotive strike if raids on striker-held plants continued, police today entered the plant of the Thomas P. Henry Company and evicted strikers who have occupied the place since March 11. The strikers surrendered peacefully.

Fifty policemen entered the plant at 9:35 a. m., apparently taking the 25 strikers by surprise.

Circuit Judge Homer Ferguson issued an order last week on the strikers to show cause why an injunction should not issue, forbidding them to occupy the plant.

General Strike Threat

Homer Martin, claiming 175,000 members for his United Automobile Workers of America in Detroit, ordered his lieutenants to be prepared to call them all off their jobs in protest against forcible ejection of sit-down strikers, begun Saturday by county and city police.

There was no indication either there or at union headquarters whether the ouster of the strikers from the Henry plant would be considered provocation sufficient to carry out the general automotive strike threat.

Mayor Frank Couzens declared the raids would continue on captive plants where the police had reason to believe non-employees were among the occupants. He expressed doubt the workers would follow a leadership that would call a city-wide automotive strike.

Nevertheless, handbills were distributed calling upon union members to "show labor's strength" in a demonstration at Cadillac Square, in Detroit, at 5 p. m., Tuesday.

The handbills bore headlines which said: "Stop police strike-breaking brutality," and "protect the right to strike."

Company Is Accused

Mr. Martin declared in a letter to Gov. Frank Murphy today that Chrysler officials were "stalling" in their conferences with the union, and that the company's conferees "went into the conferences with strict instructions to say nothing but 'no, no, no,'" to union proposals for settlement.

He said the negotiations were "farcical from the beginning" and that the company met with the union "only so it could publicly maintain the position that it is always willing to meet with representatives of its employees."

"Time after time, the union has presented proposals, first to avert the strike and then to settle it, but on every occasion the corporation's answer has been 'No,'" he said.

"The strike was precipitated because of the corporation's refusal to abide by the Wagner law, which gives sole collective bargaining rights upon a majority basis," he continued. "This the company con-

Pope's Protest Warns Reich To Keep Concordat

Special Message Deplores German Action Against Roman Catholics

Will Defend Rights

VATICAN CITY, March 22 (AP)—Pope Pius XI, in an apostolic letter to the German Bishops, it was disclosed today, placed the blame for any rupture of relations between the Vatican and the Third Reich on the German Government.

The message, read to Roman Catholic congregations in Germany yesterday, accused the German Government of "distortion of pacts" and affirmed the church's innocence of disturbing the peace.

Although expressing his "paternal sorrow" over the Church and State conflict in Germany, the Pontiff militantly charged that Roman Catholics were being persecuted "with pressure veiled and open and with intimidations which promise professional, economic, civil and other advantages."

Calling for a return to basic theology, the Pope declared that anyone daring to place a simple mortal beside or above the Christ is "a senseless prophet of absurdities."

Called Apostolic Letter

The issuance of the message became known here for the first time today when the Vatican Secretariat of State issued a 1500-word summary of the document.

Official sources said that the Pope's letter constituted an offer of collaboration to end strife over the intricate question of Church and State.

The document recommended that all German Roman Catholics return to the fundamental Roman Catholic doctrine of a personal God for all peoples, it was said.

These official circles asserted that the Pope's sorrow was expressed that the Church, despite the Vatican-German Concordat, was not free to exercise its functions, particularly in regard to schools and the press.

In the introduction of his letter, the Pope treats at length with the Concordat which the Reich concluded with the Holy See and in which it assumed the obligations which, unfortunately in a large part, have not been fulfilled.

Not Church's Fault

"If the tree of peace, planted with pure intent in German soil by us, has not borne the fruit which we desired in the interests of your people, there will be no one in the whole world with eyes to see and ears to hear, who can say today that the fault is with the church or with its supreme head," said the message.

Recalling what he had done for the observance of pacts freely entered into, the Pope adds:

"We have done everything to defend the sanctity of the solemnly plighted word and the inviolability of obligations voluntarily contracted against the theories and practices which, if officially admitted, would have destroyed all confidence and rendered intrinsically valueless every pledged assurance for the future. . . .

"Whosoever has preserved in his soul a vestige of love for truth and in his heart even a shadow of a sense of justice, will have to admit, that in the difficult years so charged with incident which followed the Concordat, each one of our words and each of our actions had as its norm fidelity to sanctioned accords.

"But he will have to recognize also with amazement and inward repulsion how, from the other side, there arose as an ordinary rule distortion of facts, their evasion, their voiding and finally their more or less open violation."

Will Defend Rights

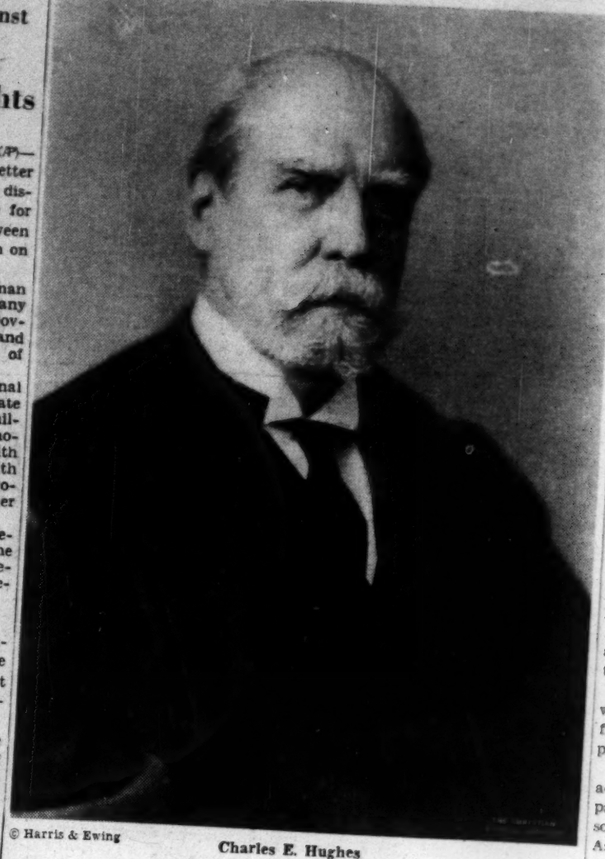
Confronted with this state of affairs which is constantly getting worse, the Pope said he has not found it possible to remain silent.

"Even today when the open fight against confessional schools protected by the Concordat and suppression of liberty of choice for those who have a right to Catholic education reveal, in a field particularly vital to the Church, the tragic seriousness of the situation and a condition of spiritual oppression such as never before has been witnessed, paternal solicitude for the good of souls counsels us not to leave out of consideration any prospect, however slight, of a return to the fidelity of contracts and to an understanding such as our conscience will permit."

The Pontiff, therefore, does not wish to exclude the hope, small though it may be, that the situation may improve.

Austria loosens Reich influence by Cabinet shift; Reich press and Pope's Message: Page 5.

Hughes Opposes Court Plan; Holds It Not Aid to Efficiency; Brandeis, Van Devanter Agree



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Charles E. Hughes
Chief Justice of the United States

Doubts If Constitution Provides for Breaking Court Into Sections

Refrains From Any Analysis of Policy

Letter Is Read by Wheeler, Montana Democrat, Before Judiciary Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—A declaration that an increase in the number of Supreme Court judges "would not promote the efficiency of the court," made by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, and supported by Associate Justices Brandeis and Van Devanter, created a sensation in the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing today, when it was read into the record by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana.

The Supreme Court "is fully abreast of its work," the Chief Justice declared.

The Chief Justice stated that he was discussing the question of efficiency and not the question of policy.

Instead of increasing efficiency, addition of new judges would "impair" it, the Chief Justice declared, so long as the court acted as a unit. As to breaking the enlarged court up into panels, as has been proposed by Attorney General Homer Cummings and other advocates of the President's plan, the Chief Justice termed it "impractical" and went even further; it was probably unconstitutional, he indicated.

"I may also call attention to the provision of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested 'in one Supreme Court' and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish," the Chief Justice wrote.

"The Constitution does not appear to authorize two or more supreme courts or two or more parts of a Supreme Court functioning in effect as separate courts."

The Chief Justice in his letter specifically excepted his remarks from a discussion of "policy." He confined it to the single question of whether an increase in size would promote the high court's "efficiency." On this point, he, as well as the veteran liberal Brandeis and the conservative Van Devanter, returned, in effect, an emphatic "no." This was the principal argument advanced by Mr. Cummings, but one which other administration leaders have been slow in taking up.

On this point, the Chief Justice wrote:

"An increase in the number of justices of the Supreme Court, apart from any question of policy, which I do not discuss, would not promote the efficiency of the court. It is believed that it would impair that efficiency so long as the court acts as a unit. There would be more judges to hear, more judges to confer, more judges to discuss, more judges to be convinced and to decide. The present number of justices is thought to be large enough as far as the prompt, adequate and efficient conduct of the work of the court is concerned. As I have said, I do not speak of any other considerations in view of the appropriate attitude of the court in relation to questions of policy."

As Senator Wheeler spoke earnestly and eloquently, the biggest crowd yet gathered at the committee hearings filled the room and lined the walls. It was the beginning of the counter-attack on the President's proposal.

Opponents of the President's plan will accept no compromise, Senator Wheeler indicated, as he denounced alike any proposal to increase the court "by six, four or two members." His testimony was an appeal to liberals everywhere to block the President's program and to substitute for it a constitutional amendment.

The Hughes letter was a carefully guarded secret, and gave evidence of last-minute preparation. It was dated yesterday, March 21, and at one point, it stated that "on account of the shortness of time I have not been able to consult with the members of the court generally with respect to the foregoing statement, but I am confident that it is in accord with the views of the justices."

The Chief Justice added, on this point, however, "that I have been able to consult with Mr. Justice Van Devanter and Mr. Justice Brandeis, and I am at liberty to say that that statement is approved by them."

The other justices he was unable to consult but he said he felt confident that his statement is in accord with their views.

Senators favoring the court enlargement showed immediate concern over the effect of the letter, and Senator William H. Dieterich (D) of Illinois, quickly proposed that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Three members of the Harvard Law School faculty declare the President's court program would basically alter the American system of government, substituting for the Supreme Court a Supreme Will: Editorial Page.

Hughes on Court Plan

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The following is the text of Chief Justice Hughes' letter read today to the Senate Judiciary Committee:

My Dear Senator Wheeler:

In response to your inquiries, I have the honor to present the following statement with respect to the work of the Supreme Court:

1. The Supreme Court is fully abreast of its work. When we rose on March 15th (for the present recess) we had heard argument in cases in which certiorari had been granted only four weeks before—February 15th.

During the current term, which began last October and which we call October term, 1936, we have heard argument on the merits in 150 cases (180 numbers) and we have 28 cases (30 numbers) awaiting argument. We shall be able to hear all these cases, and such others as may come up for argument, before our adjournment for the term. There is no congestion of cases upon our calendar.

This gratifying condition has obtained for several years. We have been able for several terms to adjourn after disposing of all cases which are ready to be heard.

2. The cases on our docket are classified as original and appellate. Our original jurisdiction is defined by the Constitution and embraces cases to which states are parties. There are not many of these. At the present time they number thirteen and are in various stages of progress to submission for determination.

Our appellate jurisdiction covers those cases in which appeal is allowed by statute as a matter of right and cases which come up to us on writs of certiorari.

Standing of the Dockets

The following is a comparative statement of the cases on the dockets for the six terms preceding the current term:

	For Terms 1930-32			For Terms 1933-35		
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Total cases on dockets	1039	1023	1037	1132	1040	1094
Disposed of during term	900	884	910	1029	931	990
Cases remaining on dockets	139	139	127	103	109	102
Distribution of Cases						
Cases disposed of—						
Original cases	8	1	4	4	5	4
Appellate—on merits	326	282	257	293	256	269
Petitions for certiorari	566	601	649	732	670	717
Remaining on dockets—						
Original cases	16	19	17	15	13	12
Appellate—on merits	76	60	56	43	51	56
Petitions for certiorari	47	60	54	45	45	34

Further statistics for these terms, and those for earlier terms are available if you desire them.

During the present term we have thus far disposed of 666 cases which include petitions for certiorari and cases which have been argued on the merits and already decided.

3. The statute relating to our appellate jurisdiction is the Act of Feb. 13, 1925; 43 Stat. 936. That act limits to certain cases the appeals which come to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. Review in other cases is made to depend upon the allowance by the Supreme Court of a writ of certiorari.

Where the appeal purports to lie as a matter of right, the rules of the Supreme Court (Rule 12) require the appellant to submit a jurisdictional statement showing that the case falls within the class of appeals and that a substantial question is involved. We examine that statement, and the supporting and opposing briefs, and decide whether the court has jurisdiction. As a result, many frivolous appeals are forthwith dismissed and the way is open for appeals which disclose substantial questions.

Subject of Limited Appeals

4. The Act of 1925, limiting appeals as a matter of right and enlarging the provisions for review only through certiorari was most carefully considered by Congress. I call attention to the reports of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, 68th Cong., 1st Sess. That legislation was deemed to be essential to enable the Supreme Court to perform its proper function. No single court of last resort, whatever the number of judges, could dispose of all the cases which arise in this vast country and which litigants would seek to bring up if the right of appeal were unrestricted. Hosts of litigants will take appeals so long as there is a tribunal accessible. In protracted litigation, the advantage is with those who command a long purse. Unmeritorious appeals cause intolerable delays. Such appeals clog the calendar and get in the way of those that have merit.

Under our federal system, when litigants have had their cases heard in the court of first instance, and the trier of the facts, jury or judge as the case may require, has spoken and the case on the facts and law has been decided, and when the dissatisfied party has been accorded an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, the litigants so far as mere private interests are concerned have had their day in court. If further review is to be had by the Supreme Court it must be because of the public interest in the questions involved. That review, for example, should be for the purpose of resolving conflicts in judicial decisions between different circuit courts of appeals or between circuit courts of appeals and state courts where the question is one of state law; or for the purpose of determining constitutional questions or settling the interpretation of statutes; or because of the importance of the questions of law that are involved. Review by the Supreme Court is thus in the interest of the law, its appropriate exposition and enforcement, not in the mere interest of the litigants.

Brings Up Question

It is obvious that if appeal as a matter of right is restricted to certain described cases, the question whether review should be allowed in other cases must necessarily be confined to some tribunal for determination, and of course, with respect to review by the Supreme Court, that court should decide.

5. Granting certiorari is not a matter of favor but of sound judicial discretion. It is not the importance of the parties or the amount of

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Economics in the News

Inflation Control—Brakes Which Are Usable by the Federal Reserve System—In Full Operation

—By H. B. E.—

Governor Eccles's insistence that the control of inflation is a problem for other authorities as well as for the Federal Reserve System should not obscure the fact that on three separate occasions recently the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury have between them taken anti-inflationary action.

The first occasion was last summer when the Federal Reserve Board increased the reserve requirements of member banks. By law, the banks are required to retain with the Reserve System a certain amount of cash as a reserve against their liabilities to their customers. At the time a huge amount of these reserves were in "excess" of requirements. That is to say, the banks held enough reserves over and above the coverage required on existing liabilities to enable them, if they wished, to incur billions of new liabilities. This they do by extending credit to their customers. The action of the Federal Reserve System in increasing the reserve requirements thus had the effect of locking up a good deal of excess credit power.

The root cause of these excess reserves is the vast amount of gold that has been entering the country. In order to prevent the piling up of more excess reserves in place of those locked up, therefore, the Treasury, in a second anti-inflationary action, decided to segregate the incoming gold in an inactive account. Finally, another increase in reserve requirements has been ordered. The result, in the words of one of the governors, is to place the system "in a position where it will be closer to the market and can more easily prevent an injurious expansion if it should threaten to develop."

Such a position has clearly been gained as a result of this use of the credit brakes. For the commercial banks now find that they have less funds available for credit expansion. Prior to the action of last summer every dollar of reserves could support $12 of credit. Now the reserve dollar could create only $6 of credit. The potential expansion left to the banks, on the basis of excess reserves reduced to $500,000,000, is thus about $3,000,000,000. This is about the same amount of excess credit power that the banks possessed in the surging twenties.

Now, in addition, the credit in actual use by the community is also back to the peak in the twenties. Thus there is available enough money in employment and in reserve to generate at least as much inflation as we had in those boom years. All that is needed is the speedier use of it. The Townsend planners acquainted the layman with the magical quality of "velocity of circulation," which gathers momentum in proportion as the community itself develops an inflationary sentiment. Call it excess of confidence or excess of fear—the effect is the same. Money will then be turned over rapidly, and new drafts will be put upon the banks to the extent of their excess reserves.

Here is where the Federal Reserve System comes in. At present it feels that, as the result of its recent actions, it is in a "position" to exert control. It can exert control in a number of ways. They are:

1. Changes in reserve requirements, which could be raised yet again to lock up the excess still available for more credit creation.
2. Tradition against bank borrowing. Even after these reserves are used up, banks could still borrow from the Federal Reserve Banks, in feeding the fires of inflation. But there is a tradition against such borrowing which is entitled to the designation of brake.
3. Changes in the discount rate, which is the rate that the Federal Reserve Banks charge to their customer banks, and which influences the rate of interest generally.
4. Open market operations, by which is meant the buying or selling of government bonds by Federal Reserve Banks. Already the banks hold over two billions of bonds. If they began to sell them, the funds received from the purchasers could be locked up.
5. Direct dealing with individual banks. This brake is sometimes known as "direct action," and means the intervention of the Federal Reserve System in the affairs of a bank which is making "an undue use of credit."
6. Publicity. An example of this brake is Governor Eccles's statement. The February, 1929, warning against the excessive use of credit for security speculation was a famous example, though it fell upon ears attuned only to the upsurge of the stock market.
7. Changes in margins on loans to carry securities. Under New Deal banking legislation the Federal Reserve System has been endowed with a qualitative as well as quantitative supervision over the use of bank credit. This means that it can put a brake on the stock market by increasing the cash requirements in the purchase of stocks. In other words, the Federal Reserve System has it now within its power to stop the kind of "blister inflation" that developed in the twenties.

This list of weapons is a formidable one. Simply because Governor Eccles will not consent to the use of No. 3 weapon—of acquiescing in a rise in interest rates—does not mean that he would hesitate to use this or any other weapon in emergency. Putting up the discount rate now, however, would retard reemployment and rehousing and industrial rehabilitation. As W. Randolph Burgess Jr., in his book "The Reserve Banks and the Money Banks," says, we still "require the stimulus of long continued easy money." The time to put rates up, undoubtedly, will come; and for that eventuality Governor Eccles has won his spurs as a man of courage. He has the attributes that Walter Bagehot attributed to the ideal banker of being confident in times of stress and sober in times of boom.

But to him alone is not the responsibility of preventing an inflation. He is ready, we believe, to do his part, and it is a great part; but on the monetary side he requires the help of the fiscal side of government, since continued spending outside the budget injects new money into an already reflated system. And he requires the aid of labor and business. For inflation is provoked when production is not keeping pace with the money stream. Consequently an inflation can be precipitated by a diminution in the supply of goods and services as well as by a surfeit of money. Monopolists of any kind, therefore, are playing an inflationary game.

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Hughes Opposes Court Plan; Holds It Not Aid to Efficiency

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members of the court should be called as witnesses to explain their position further.

The committee took the proposal under advisement.

The Hughes' letter is believed to have dropped a high power bomb on the Cummings' argument of judicial inefficiency which may blast it from further consideration. Incidentally, there were comments in the Hughes' letter which appeared to be directed straight at Mr. Cummings, who presented arguments and evidence designed to show that the court was overburdened.

"Observations have been made as to the vast number of pages of records and briefs that are submitted in the course of a term," said the Hughes letter in this connection. "The total is imposing, but the suggested conclusion is hasty and rests on an illusory basis."

The bulk of the Hughes letter was statistical and analytical, and the strong expression of opinion came only in denying the court's alleged inefficiency, and the possibility of improving it by adding to the number.

It was felt in the committee room that opponents of the court plan had directed their initial attack shrewdly at the weakest point in the Administration's armor.

Senator Wheeler made an impressive witness as he leaned forward across the table, speaking extemporaneously, in a low, earnest voice, waving his long fingers occasionally as he drove home his argument that the cause of true liberalism demands a respect for the judiciary. In effect, his statement was largely a defense of himself from attacks of various other liberals who now support the President's plan, and Senator Wheeler reviewed his long support for progressive causes. Though professing to sympathize with Mr. Roosevelt's objectives, he did not mince matters, virtually charging the President with inconsistency, and warned progressive though to shun the attempt to "pack" the court.

Not New to Wheeler

The court enlargement scheme was not new to him Senator Wheeler said, declaring that "the proposal was made to me at the last session of Congress by close advisers of the President." Senator Wheeler referred to these advisers as "young men," and described himself as "shocked" by the plan.

He said, "I don't think age has anything to do with liberty," and cited the late Thomas Walsh, Senator Norris, Senator Borah and Senator Johnson as great liberals, despite their years.

Senator Wheeler blamed Attorney General Cummings for giving President "erroneous information" regarding the court docket, and said he felt the country needed a new attorney general rather than new judges.

He urged a constitutional amendment, particularly one which he offered himself, whereby a majority of Congress could pass a law over a Supreme Court veto, after a "cooling off period," giving it constitutionality. And amendment could be achieved expeditiously, he declared. Opponents of the President's plan hadl told him they would submerge their differences to present and amendment to the people, if the President would drop his scheme, he said.

"If I wanted to destroy the President I could think of no better way than to pass this bill," he declared.

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada was the chief questioner of Senator Wheeler. He picked up the latter's argument that liberals would be disappointed by the "stopgap" measure because they could not be sure that the six new judges would remain progressive.

"I don't think anybody has given stronger testimony than you," Senator Pittman began, "as to the impossibility of anyone packing the court."

"I think that those who believe they are packing the court are going to be very much disappointed," responded Senator Wheeler. "I don't think that six men will give Mr. Roosevelt the objective that he wants. I want him to achieve his objectives and I believe he acts with the highest motives. I want to help him. But this plan won't help him."

Senator Pittman argued that since it was impossible to "pack" the court, much of the public "hysteria" over the proposal was unwarranted. Judges could be chosen whose liberalism was similar to that of the minority of the court that voted to uphold the New York Minimum Wage Law, he argued. If such men as Senator Wheeler himself were appointed, he asked, would this not have the effect of liberalizing the court? And he demanded whether Senator Wheeler's own proposed constitutional amendment, whereby Supreme Court decisions could be overthrown by congressional majorities, was not more radical than Mr. Roosevelt's plan.

At one point in the examination, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming referred to a "whispering campaign" by the Administration against any compromise constitutional amendment.

Senator Wheeler wound up with a three-point declaration that he opposed the plan because it would be "ineffective"; because it was "immoral," and because it would block a permanent amendment.

Representative William Lemke (R) of North Dakota was the afternoon witness.

With the statement of Senator Wheeler the long-awaited counter-attack upon the President's Supreme Court reorganization plan got under way before the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the court fight entered a new phase. Prof. Raymond Moley, one of the original "brain trust," will be the witness tomorrow, and the counter testimony will continue from now on, probably for a fortnight.

Former Justice to Speak

On the other hand, John Hessin Clarke, 79, only living ex-member of the Supreme Court, will speak on the subject on the radio from 9 to 9:15 tonight, introduced by James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio and once Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

It is assumed that he will favor the plan. Advocates of the President's proposal will be busy in other directions. Four southern governors will speak in a joint half hour radio program next Saturday, including Gov. R. W. Leche of Louisiana, Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama, Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia and Gov. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina. A week from tonight, furthermore, Prof. Charles A. Beard, historian and author, will go on the air in favor of the plan. Cabinet officials are planning a barrage of speeches.

Judge Ferdinand Pecora of the New York Supreme Court, the last witness before the Senate Committee defending the Roosevelt plan, placed primary responsibility for the sit-down strikes on Supreme Court decisions and the example "set by high finance and merely copied by working men and women." His testimony provoked Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, an opponent of the court change, to declare:

Opposition States Case on Court Plan

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana Democrat, Before Senate Judiciary Committee

What Hughes Says About Court

(Continued from Page 1)

money involved that is in any sense controlling. The action of the court is governed by its rules from which I quote the following (Rule 38, Par. 5):

5. A review on writ of certiorari is not a matter of right, but of sound judicial discretion, and will be granted only where there are special and important reasons therefor. The following, while neither controlling nor fully measuring the court's discretion, indicate the character of reasons which will be considered:

(A) Where a state court has decided a federal question of substance not theretofore determined by this court, or has decided it in a way probably not in accord with applicable decisions of this court.

(B) Where a circuit court of appeals has rendered a decision in conflict with the decision of another circuit court of appeals on the same matter; or has decided an important question of local law in a way probably in conflict with applicable local decisions; or has decided an important question of general law in a way probably untenable or in conflict with the weight of authority; or has decided an important question of federal law which has not been, but should be, settled by this court; or has decided a federal question in a way probably in conflict with applicable decisions of this court; or has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or so far sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this court's power of supervision.

(C) Where the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has decided a question of general importance, or a question of substance relating to the construction or application of the Constitution, or a treaty or statute, of the United States, which has not been, but should be, settled by this court; or where that court has not given proper effect to an applicable decision of this court."

Rules Applied Without Favor

These rules are impartially applied, as it is most important that they should be.

I should add that petitions for certiorari are not apportioned among the justices. In all matters before the court, except in the mere routine of administration, all the justices—unless for some reason a justice is disqualified or unable to act in a particular case—participate in the decision. This applies to the grant or refusal of petitions for certiorari. Furthermore, petitions for certiorari are granted if four justices think that they should be. A vote by a majority is not required in such cases. Even if two or three of the justices are strongly of the opinion that certiorari should be allowed, frequentlly the other justices will acquiesce in their view, but the petition is always granted if four so vote.

6. The work of passing upon these applications for certiorari is laborious, but the court is able to perform it adequately. Observations have been made as to the vast number of pages of records and briefs that are submitted in the course of a term. The total is imposing but the suggested conclusion is hasty and rests on an illusory basis. Records are replete with testimony and evidence of facts. But the questions on certiorari are questions of law. So many cases turn on the facts, principles of law not being in controversy. It is only when the facts are so interwoven with the questions of law which we should review, that the evidence must be examined, and then only to the extent that it is necessary to decide the questions of law.

This at once disposes of a vast number of factual controversies where the parties have been fully heard in the courts below and have no right to burden the Supreme Court with the dispute which interests no one but themselves. This is also true of controversies over contracts and documents of all sorts which involve only questions of concern to the immediate parties. The applicant for certiorari is required to state in his petition the grounds for his application and in a host of cases that disclosure itself disposes of his request. So that the number of pages of records and briefs afford no satisfactory criterion of the actual work involved. It must also be remembered that justices who have been dealing with such matters for years have the aid of a long and varied experience in separating the chaff from the wheat.

Mostly Without Merit

I think that it is safe to say that about 60 per cent of the applications for certiorari are wholly without merit and ought never to have been made. There are probably about 20 per cent or so in addition which have a fair degree of plausibility but which fail to survive critical examination. The remainder, falling short, I believe, of 20 per cent, show substantial grounds and are granted. I think that it is the view of the members of the court that if any error is made in dealing with these applications, it is on the side of liberality.

An increase in the number of justices of the Supreme Court, apart from any question of policy, which I do not discuss, would not promote the efficiency of the court. It is believed that it would impair that efficiency so long as the court acts as a unit. There would be more judges to hear, more judges to confer, more judges to discuss, more judges to be convinced and to decide. The present number of justices is thought to be large enough so far as the prompt, adequate and efficient conduct of the work of the court is concerned. As I have said, I do not speak of any other considerations in view of the appropriate attitude of the court in relation to questions of policy.

I understand that it has been suggested that with more justices the court could hear cases in divisions. It is believed that such a plan would be impracticable. A large proportion of the cases we hear are important and a decision by a part of the court would be unsatisfactory.

I may also call attention to the provision of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested "in one Supreme Court" and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Constitution does not appear to authorize two or more Supreme Courts or two or more parts of a Supreme Court functioning in effect as separate courts.

On account of the shortness of time I have not been able to consult with the members of the court generally with respect to the foregoing statement, but I am confident that it is in accord with the views of the justices. I should say, however, that I have been able to consult with Mr. Justice Van Devanter and Mr. Justice Brandeis, and I am at liberty to say that the statement is approved by them.

I have the honor to remain,

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) Charles E. Hughes,
Chief Justice of the United States.

U.S. Court Holds That Security Act Is Constitutional

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 22 (AP)—The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals today upheld the constitutionality of the Social Security Act, specifically its taxing provisions.

The decision was unanimous in a three-judge tribunal composed of Senior Judge Rufus E. Foster and Associate Judges Samuel H. Sibley and Edwin R. Holmes.

The decision grew out of a case involving the payment of $46.14.

The Charles C. Steward Machine Company of Birmingham, Ala., paid the collector of internal revenue $46.14 in 1936 in accordance with Title IX of the Social Security Act. It then sued Harwell G. Davis, internal revenue collector, for a refund on the grounds the tax had been "wrongfullly and illegally assessed because the Social Security Act is unconstitutional and void."

The Federal Court for the Northern District of Alabama dismissed the company's suit.

In upholding the lower court, the Court of Appeals opinion, written by Judge Sibley, said:

"For many years and in numerous instances Congress has recognized with complete public acquiescence that calamities such as floods, droughts, earthquakes and pestilences which, though local, exceed the resources of local government to meet, are matters affecting the general welfare of the United States, touching which its power to tax and the correlative power to spend may be exercised.

"The recent countrywide distress due largely to industrial unemployment has caused federal expenditure of billions, largely borrowed. Still it remains true that the relief of such conditions is primarily the duty and burden of the several states. These two interacting responsibilities we think are the key to the legislation under scrutiny.

"To refill the Federal Treasury and also to encourage the states to assume for the future their proper burden, this tax with its credit scheme has been devised. There is in it no undue coercion or compulsion of states.

"Since we hold the exaction to be a tax, there is no room for the contention that private property has been taken for public use without just compensation."

Texas School Blast Inquiry Seeks Goal Of Increased Safety

NEW LONDON, Texas, March 22 (AP)—The military court of inquiry into the explosion which caused 455 fatalities, destroying the London Consolidated School here, fixed as its objective the uncovering of what additional safety laws are needed to protect schools and other buildings from a similar occurrence. Concidentally at Austin, a bill requiring the use of a substance to give strong, readily noticeable odor to the odorless natural wet gas, was passed by the Texas House and approved by a committee of the Senate.

Governor Allred said: "Let us highly resolve that no such disaster shall ever again be visited upon any community or home."

Facts obtained about the school's location and the type of its heating plant indicated, said Harry N. Blakeslee, safety expert of the American Petroleum Institute, that the gas could have wrecked the building in only one way—by accumulating from an as yet undetermined leak in the school's fuel supply and being set off by an as yet unexplained spark.

Mr. Blakeslee said "most credence" could be given the school superintendent's theory that the gas might have come from an improperly sealed pipe leading into the subcellar beneath the building, but that thorough investigation was necessary to establish the source of both the leak and the detonating spark.

Dr. E. P. Schoch, University of Texas chemistry professor, who has been investigating explosions for 20 years, came at the request of Gov. James V. Allred of Texas to assist the military court.

The Texas Legislature quickly named a committee to determine whether additional school safety laws were needed. Senator Joe Hill of Henderson, representing the committee, has been here since the inquiry began.

Inspection Is Ordered Of Pennsylvania Schools

HARRISBURG, Penna., March 21 (AP)—Gov. Earle called tonight for a special inspection of every school building in Pennsylvania because of the New London (Texas) school explosion.

He ordered Dr. Lester K. Ade, superintendent of public instruction; Dr. Edith MacBride-Dexter, Secretary of Health, and John D. Pennington, Secretary of Welfare, "to have every state school and other institution rechecked to eliminate, if possible, any hazard that might endanger life or limb.

"And I also ask," the Governor said, "that all heads of all primary and secondary schools, public or private, and all colleges in Pennsylvania conduct special investigations with their own facilities as a special precaution."

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Machines Called Best Way To Cut Unemployment Toll

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 22—There is no such thing as technological unemployment, Dr. James S. Thomas, president of the Clarkson College of Technology, told members of the Chicago Association of Commerce here recently, bringing up again the familiar controversy over so-called machine displacement of labor. New scientific lines, Dr. Thomas said, use more jobs than similar old ones. The automobile industry, he noted, uses twice the number of men in proportion to the nation's population than wagons and carriages ever employed.

"The idea that natural science takes away jobs and that it is the root of our social and economic ills," he said, "is sheer nonsense. It is based upon ignorance and is capable of having the most vicious consequences."

Pointing out that the machine has given the modern age both a materialistic and an idealistic culture, the latter being made possible by the development of the former through technological improvements, Dr. Thomas added to the many examples currently cited to indicate that the machine does not displace labor, a number of others.

Machines Increase Jobs

In 1830 in England, he said, there were 195,000 textile workers. By 1914 the number had grown to 689,000. But the total population of England in 1830, he pointed out, was 23,028,000 and by 1911 had grown to 45,221,615. In other words, he said, while the population doubled, the number of people brought into the textile industry grew nearly three and one-half times, and this was during the period when the greatest advances were being made in perfecting the machine for weaving cloth.

And the figures hold too for the 14 engineering trades in England, he said. In these major trades the number employed in 1871 was 235,584. By 1911 this had grown to 602,407. Thus, he noted, while the population gained only 30 per cent, the number employed in those engineering trades increased 260 per cent.

Coming back to the United States Dr. Thomas said that between 1900 and 1930, during which period this nation experienced its most rapid technological growth, there were created here 20,000,000 new jobs, while the population increased only 47,000,000. The number of new jobs had increased more in proportion than had the population.

Stabilizing Industry

Today, he said, the industries most normal in employment are the very industries most highly mechanized, such as textile, printing, paper making, automobiles, etc. On the other hand, he noted, the industries which are lowest in employment of normal numbers are the least mechanized, such as service trades, building, foundry and machine shops, heavy machinery, manufacturing, etc.

"What happens to men in the so-called vanishing industries?" he asked.

In 1930, he said, answering his own question, there were 321,322 fewer draymen and stable hands than in 1920. There were 134,000 fewer wheelwrights and diesetters, some 75,000 fewer dressmakers in the homes and 74,000 fewer blacksmiths. The total loss in these declining occupations in the 10 years amounted to 800,000.

"Looks bad," he said, "if we examine only that side. But looking at the other side, we find that the increase in the gaining occupations for the same period was 2,250,000 and among these were 687,000 truck drivers—stable boys converted—356,512 mechanics, 428,945 building trades and general labor people, 205,899 printers and glaziers and some 158,000 hairdressers."

And all of this work, he emphasized, is less arduous than the work of the vanishing occupations.

Dr. Thomas further pointed out that the Federal Employment Census, in a report made in April, 1930, said that only 4 per cent of 2,500,000 unemployed even claimed that they had lost their jobs on account of labor-saving machines.

"Intelligence plus machines," he held, "have given us more goods, more wealth, more comforts, and more cultural advantages than any people in all the world ever secured in so short a time. The perfection of the tool marks the upward progress of the race from the Stone Age to now. Reducing the hours of labor has been considered a very altruistic thing. Where will it stop, this production line? Never. Because before you can get all the things we want made they will be worn out, outmoded or thrown away. All of this because the wants of men are limitless."

Sussex Resorts to Give Holidays to Tynesiders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGNOR REGIS, Eng.—South coast resorts in Sussex plan to "adopt" towns in the depressed areas around Tyneside. During the coming summer the wives of unemployed men in Tyneside are to spend holidays in Sussex as guests.

Work is being found for as many as possible and Worthing has plans for starting a special club for persons from Northumberland and Durham.

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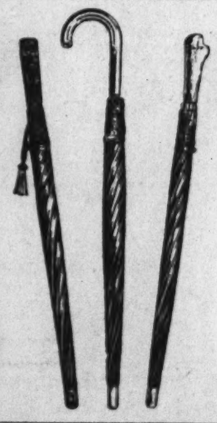

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British Air Raid Defense Plan Calls for $23,087,500 in 1937

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Believing even its $7,500,000,000 rearmament program may not protect civilians against bombing attacks in war time the British Government intends to spend millions more in precautions against poison gas and incendiary bombs.

The Home Office, which in less troubled times devotes its energies to such matters as preventing cruelty to animals and administering prisons, is now the scene of almost as much war preparation as the out-and-out military departments.

Its special air raid precautions division has asked Parliament for an appropriation of $23,087,500 for the next 12 months alone—more than three times as much as it is spending during the 12 months ending March 31.

Authorities fear that even the much-publicized "balloon barrage"—a net which would be strung over cities, supported by balloons, to trap enemy aircraft—and Britain's hundreds of defending planes and anti-aircraft batteries may prove ineffective against persistent air raids.

The largest item in the Home Office air raid precautions bill is one to protect the populace against gas bombs. Of that total of $19,980,000, the Home Office plans to spend $18,650,000 in speeding up the program to provide 30,000,000 gas masks for the population of some 45,000,000.

During the fiscal year which will end March 31, the Government spent $6,200,000 on gas masks. A factory established at Blackburn has a capacity of 500,000 a week.

A series of pamphlets has been issued instructing the public how to make both new and existing buildings gas proof, and construction of underground garages is being advocated because they would provide shelter in time of air raids.

Another danger not overlooked is that of fire from incendiary bombs, which have been used extensively since the World War.

The Home Office's program, therefore, includes enlistment of 200,000 men throughout the country in a "volunteer firemen reserve," with $440,000 in grants to local governments to pay for training them. It also will spend $2,000,000 on additional fire equipment.

The Home Office hopes it can use men too old for fighting in fire and gas protection.

Chemical research against gas will cost $1,715,000 next fiscal year, more than three times the current expenditure.

Blum Nationalizes 2 Airplane Plants As Defense Move

PARIS, March 22 (AP)—The French Government, in its rapid move to nationalize the country's war industries, took over two of France's largest airplane factories today and ordered expropriation of a third.

In addition to the three plants brought under the Air Ministry, the Government ordered nationalization of the "stamping and mechanical construction" company at Caudebec to complete the largest single group of private munitions works to be brought under Government control at one time.

Today's decress left the Renault munitions plant the only major war industry in private hands.

The airplane plant orders put into effect one of the final phases of Air Minister Pierre Cot's drive to take over all military airplane accessory factories by April 1.

Brought under actual control of his production schedule—guarded as a close military secret—was the Bleriot airplane plant at Suresnes and the Aeronautical Corporative Union Plant at Bègles. The Louis Breguet plane factory at Havre already has been decreed for nationalization and the Government will take possession in the near future.

The growing list already includes the mammoth Schneider Works, producers of the famous 55-millimeter guns, the Brandt arms plant, the Hotchkiss machine gun factory and the Lemans cartridge works.

Under the nationalization law to take the profits out of war, enacted Aug. 11, 1936, Premier Blum's Government must complete its program by March 31.

As an indication of its scope, shortly before the Schneider Works were expropriated, they declared a dividend of 20,000,000 francs (approximately $1,000,000).

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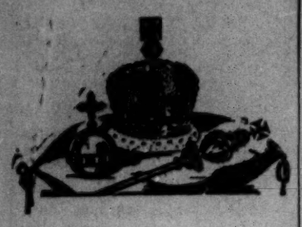

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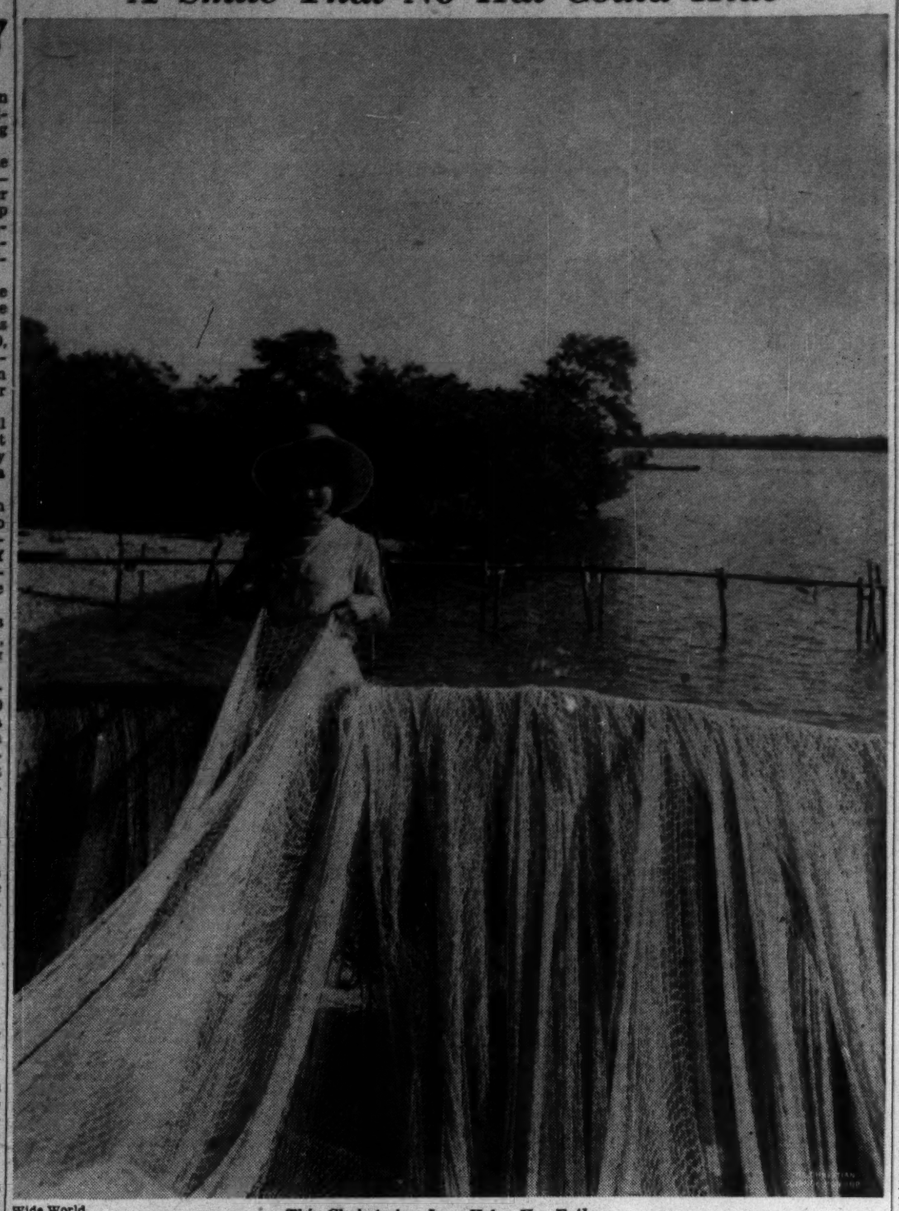

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This Chokoloskee Lass Helps Her Father

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Presbyterians Select Hymn For Centennial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22 — First prize in the centennial hymn contest sponsored by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has been awarded to Dr. J. Glover Eldridge, of Moscow, Idaho, professor of German language and literature at the University of Idaho, it was announced here today.

The winning hymn will be sung by Presbyterians throughout the world this year in connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of their foreign mission service. It is called, "God of Years, Thy Love Hath Led Us," and will be sung to the tune of "Hymn of Joy," by Beethoven. It follows:

God of years, Thy love hath led us,
Thou hast been our bulwark strong,
Wall of fire against the wicked,
Sword of power against the wrong.
Thou hast blest of old Thy servants
As they bore Thy message far:
We who follow in their footsteps
Evermore their debtors are.

Onward lead, O King eternal,
Lo, we heed Thy high command,
Bear good news to every people,
Far and near, in every land.
Thine they are, Thy love doth seek them,
Thou wouldst bring them to the light;
Lead us on till darkness brightens,
On, till faith is lost in sight.

Lead us forth, a church united,
Strong, courageous, in Thy might.
Lo, the fields are white with harvest,
Sheaves to garner ere the night.
One our purpose, one our leader,
Thus Thy church shall never fail;
Lead us on, O King eternal,
So shall love, world-wide prevail.

Dr. Eldridge, who is dean of the faculty of the University of Idaho, was graduated from Yale University in 1896. After his graduation he taught at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale and at Yale College. He has been superintendent of the First Presbtyerian Church Sunday School in Moscow since 1911.

700-Year Mt. Rainier Log Yields 70,000 Board Feet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — Brought in from the forests covering the foothills of Mt. Rainier, a fir log, 28 feet in circumference, and with 200 feet of altitudinous timber in it, stumped the mighty saws of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company's mill in this city.

Because of its great size and unwieldiness the log had to be cut in two to get it out of the water and into the mill. It was scaled and produced 70,000 board feet, or enough lumber to build five average houses.

Canada Rejects Traffic Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 22—The bill to convert the Board of Railway Commissioners into a Board of Transport was defeated by a vote of 30 to 18 in the Senate, thus indefinitely deferring one of the Government's most important departmental reform measures. As a transport board its members would have extended its jurisdiction now exercised over railways so as to cover shipping on the Great Lakes and canals, airway traffic and interprovincial and international highway traffic. It was hoped that eventually, with the cooperation of the provinces, control would extend to the whole field of highway traffic.

Although a Government measure, action on it started in the Senate. Immediately Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader in the Senate, backed by his large majority, applied the Opposition brakes.

Interprovincial and international highway traffic, which the bill proposed the Federal Government should control, was less than 2 per cent of the whole truck and bus business, he explained, and yet the Provinces had objected strenuously to even that much control. He had no objection to regulation of aviation traffic, which was a federal matter.

Senator Raoul Dandurand, Government leader, said that the bill was not designed to benefit any transportation system or industry to the detriment of any other; its purpose was to stabilize rates "fair to all."

Soviet Cancels Crop Arrears

MOSCOW, March 22 (AP)—The Government has announced four decrees, making important concessions to farmers, with the purpose of providing relief for those hit by last year's drought and stimulating 1937 production by ensuring to farmers a larger share in the crops they produce.

Latest official figures showed that the spring sowing in the Soviet Union was far behind schedule, which was blamed on a backward spring in the South.

Most important of the new decrees was that canceling all arrears in 1936 grain deliveries by collective and individual farms throughout the Soviet Union. Such measures have been applied before to localized areas, but never to the whole country.

Aids Drought Areas

The decree does not affect regions which had good 1936 crops, for their deliveries already have been completed. It is of extreme importance, however, to the drought-stricken areas, since it gives assurance the farmers will have enough grain to live out the winter and also retain some seed for the new sowing.

Another decree halts the arbitrary fining of farms failing to make the required grain deliveries and provides that all such cases must be taken through the courts.

Payments in Kind Cut

A third measure makes the 1936 quotas for delivery to the state applicable through 1937.

The fourth decree decreases the rates of payment in kind which collective farmers must pay to machine and tractor stations for work done on their farms. This means a larger share for the farmer and, it is hoped, will stimulate production.

All four decrees were signed by V. I. Molotoff and Joseph Stalin for the Commissars of the Communist Party.

Rebels Claim Gains

NAVALCARNERO, Spain, March 22 (AP)—Insurgent troops on the University City Front were reported by couriers to have penetrated Madrid proper, occupying a "large area" just east of the Clinic Hospital.

Persons who said they witnessed the alleged advance last week end reported the insurgents drove a wedge into northeastern Madrid when a Government attack failed. They said that insurgent positions were established near the Calle de Bravo Murillo, a main north-south thoroughfare bisecting northern Madrid.

Gen. Francisco Franco's men were said by Fascists to have charged from the Clinic Hospital trenches when their fire broke a Government assault, gaining a foothold east of the hospital, and then spreading out.

The attacking insurgent forces included Spanish "Falangists" from Morocco, these persons said.

The action, if correct as reported, marked the first decisive change in the University City siege lines for months. An official insurgent communiqué last night, however, said merely that the Government attack was repulsed.

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Loyalists Press Rout of Rebels North of Madrid

MADRID, March 22 (AP)—Government troops turned the insurgents' own guns on the retreating legions of Gen. Francisco Franco today.

Tanks, trucks, and guns were abandoned so hastily, declared Gen. José Miaja, that Government troops found the weapons ready for use against their former owners along the Guadalajara front.

The Government's northeastern army reports that it has pressed the insurgent retreat into a rout, capturing town after town in a rapid advance on the insurgent stronghold of Siguenza.

The main column of General Miaja was reported to be approaching Almadrones, only 12 miles south of the insurgent base of operations at Siguenza, after a 28-mile advance from Guadalajara.

At no point, dispatches from the vanguard commanders outside of Almadrones reported, had the pursuing column been able to contact the fleeing insurgents, routed in their fifth attempt to smash Madrid's defenses.

Great Bombardment

Launching the drive on Siguenza itself, Government bombers dropped 26,000 pounds of explosives on insurgent concentrations and supply dumps.

Munition trains were said to have been destroyed and one bomb found its target on the railroad station, causing a great explosion that was believed to have demolished a gasoline depot.

A column to the east of the main body reported the capture of Cogollor, eight miles southeast of Almadrones on the road from Cifuentes, and Yela, a small village to the south of Cogollor.

The western column, assigned to the task of protecting the left flank of General Miaja's pursuit, reported it had met the enemy at Palilla de Hita, 20 miles north of Guadalajara on a transverse road off the main highway.

The engagement, reports from the front said, was going against the insurgents, despite a desperate stand.

Fifty truck loads of war materials and personal effects were reported captured, left behind by Gen. Emilio Mola's troops in their flight from the Guadalajara battlefield. Large numbers of Italian-made hand grenades, field guns and trucks were included in the spoils.

Capture of Almadrones would complete the recovery of the territory taken by the insurgents in their short-lived drive on the capital from the northeast.

Loyalist Morale

General Miaja declared, "Madrid is safe on all fronts surrounding it.

"I am satisfied with the morale of our troops. There is forming here—or better said, there has already formed—an army which will be the admiration of the world. The republic may be proud of having armed forces like this army—born of the people. After the war it will be their best guarantee of security."

The capital's principal problem, the chief of Madrid's defenses said, is one of evacuation.

"The civil, non-combatant population which is not engaged in war tasks does not realize the necessity for evacuating Madrid. On one hand the nearness of the war fronts and on the other hand the difficulties of provisioning make it necessary for all persons included in evacuation orders to leave," he said.

Reports from Andujar, south of the capital, stated that eight rebel attacks were turned back during the week end.

Forest Fire Aids Rebels

TALAVERA DE LA REINA, Spain, March 22 (AP)—A forest fire blazed above the Guadalajara battlefield yesterday as the result of Saturday's action, in which insurgent airmen used incendiary bombs to blast Government machine-gunners out of their positions.

Scouting planes cleared the way for a tri-motored bomber, which swooped low over a forest between Torija and Trijueque—both on the Guadalajara - Saragossa highway—and dropped bombs which lighted the tinder-dry pine trees.

The fire forced Government machine-gunners to flee their positions and seek new shelters.

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Earhart Crack-Up Not to End Flight Around World, Belief

HONOLULU, March 22 (AP)—As Amelia Earhart contemplated continuance of her attempt to fly around the world, aboard the liner Malolo, bound for Los Angeles, Department of Commerce officials made a formal inquiry into the causes of the crack-up at the Honolulu flying field.

Miss Earhart had completed a speed-smashing 2400-mile jump from Oakland, Calif., to Hawaii, and was taking off at dawn Saturday. Rolling down the Wheeler Field runway at 50 miles an hour, bound for tiny Howland Island, the $80,000 plane began swaying as nearly three tons of gasoline sloshed about in the partly filled fuel tanks. Under the strain the right tire burst and the plane lurched out of control.

"A tire blew out. . . . No one was hurt. . . . Only our spirits are bruised. I cut the switches."

That was it in Miss Earhart's own words.

"This means a postponement of the world trip but not cancellation," she said.

One of the first army officers to reach the scene said Miss Earhart remarked disconsolately:

"I hit a wet spot."

Brig. Gen. Barton K. Yount of the army air force asserted, however, the field, with concrete runways, was in good condition. He said the blowout was the cause of the crash.

Other aviation experts expressed the belief that the heavy load of gasoline washing back and forth in the tanks set the plane swaying and forced it beyond control. The tanks have a capacity of 1151 gallons but contained only between 800 and 900.

"When the plane started swinging," Miss Earhart told General Yount, "I couldn't get it out" (of the swing).

"I never saw anyone with cooler nerve," said General Yount.

The General added that Miss Earhart's tires had been "carefully checked" ten minutes before take-off time.

Miss Earhart's lightning-like maneuver of the throttles and ignition switches apparently prevented explosion and fire.

Miss Earhart announced the plane would be sent back to its factory in Detroit and that she would continue her projected 27,000-mile world flight later. Mr. Manta said the factory repairing would take two weeks.

Yangtse's Low Water Halts Food Cargoes For Famine Section

CHUNGKING, Szechuan Province, China, March 22 (AP)—Near-famine conditions prevailed in wide areas of this province of 55,000,000 inhabitants, and relief efforts are having difficulty in coping with the situation.

Many persons have come for food and relief to Chungking, where four great relief camps have been established on the outskirts.

Large portions of Szechuan have had no rain for a year. Streams have dried up. The Yangtse River has been much reduced and ship traffic has been suspended above Wanhsien, intensifying the shortage of food.

Conditions in Chungking illustrate what is happening through a large part of the province. Rice paddies have become cracked clay flats. Irrigation systems, some of them 2000 years old, have failed.

Relations between the Szechuan Provincial Government and the Central Government at Nanking are weak and not very friendly.

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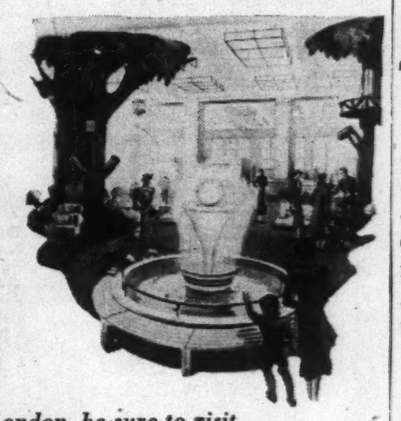

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Landis Challenges Illegality Of Labor's Sit-Down Tactics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—The general assumption current here until recently that the sit-down strike is an illegal labor weapon was challenged from a significant and unexpected quarter over the week end here by James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities Exchange commission.

As the future dean of the Harvard Law School, Mr. Landis' suggestion that changing concepts of labor rights may result in recognition of the sit-down strike as legal produced an immediate sensation and stirred up widespread comment in congressional and legal circles.

Speaking at a session of the Eastern Law Students conference meeting here, Mr. Landis said:

"The claim today that men can occupy premises to keep their claim to strike intact is similar to the claim of the employer to close his premises against his employees. The question is whether property in such a dispute is going to be recognized as inviolable.

"The eventual outcome of such a claim will depend, in part, perhaps, on the capacity of our law to devise new concepts and mechanisms to meet the needs out of which this type of economic pressure has been born."

"Counterpart to Lockout"

Mr. Landis led up to the sit-down strike question by tracing the slowness of the law to recognize the claim of workers to compensation, to strike, to induce fellow employees not to work during a strike and to the claim of the right to bargain collectively.

He held the sit-down is a counterpart of the lockout, but added "This new claim of workers to prevent all production finds itself with doubtful legal justification" because the lockout involves no question of property.

In government circles there has been no general disposition to attempt to defend the legality of the sit-down technique. At one point during the heated negotiations over the General Motors strike, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, refused to concede the illegality of the practice and pointed out that it might come to be recognized as legal just as the strike itself has been recognized. She pointed out that she could remember when even peaceful picketing was considered illegal. But with the exception of this statement by Miss Perkins, government officials have strongly deprecated the sit-down, and stated that it was in all probability illegal.

This assumption is shaken by Mr. Landis's suggestion, which coincides with several articles in current periodical literature defending the sit-down. Prominent among these is one by Prof. Leon Green, dean of the Northwestern University law school, who is currently a visiting professor at the Yale law school.

Legality Is Challenged

Among congressional comments on the Landis suggestion were the following:

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho:

"I suppose it is dangerous to prophesy as to what legal concept eventually will be embodied in our system of jurisprudence, but I can not conceive of any legal concepts which would make legal a sit-down strike. I do not see how under our system there could arise such a concept."

Senator Edward R. Burke (D), Nebraska: "I would say that if Mr. Landis seriously suggested that sit-down strikes are legal he is thereby thoroughly disqualified to serve either as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission or as dean of the Harvard Law School. I do not know that he did so suggest, but if he did I think he is not qualified to serve either in his present capacity or that to which he has been chosen.

"As a graduate of the Harvard Law School, I would regret it greatly if anyone holding those views became dean."

"Sit-down strikes are an extreme example of barbarism entirely outside the law. They have no legal justification whatsoever, and the sooner they are stamped out altogether the better it will be for the country."

Ford Denies Plan To Close Plants In Case of Strike

WAYS, Ga., March 22 (AP)—Henry Ford said reports that he planned to shut down his plants in the event of a strike were "absolutely untrue."

"I have heard reports that I said we would shut down for three years, if necessary, in the event of a strike," Mr. Ford said Saturday in an interview at his winter home here. He did not mention the source of the reports.

"Well, that's not true. We are not going to shut down. We intend to keep operating to the last man. We'll stand our position."

Mr. Ford said there had been no labor trouble in his widely scattered plants, but said that he had experienced some difficulty with his source of supplies.

Object of Strikes

"The only object of a strike in any of our plants would be an effort to make us shut down. We don't intend to do that.

"The international financiers, who are really back of these strikes, have plenty to do besides trying to control industry. Let them create a proper distribution system that will be based upon what each country produces. That would keep them engaged.

"The whole object of the strikes is to kill competition, and we are about the only competition that financiers have at this time.

"They'll not get anywhere while I'm alive in their efforts to make us shut down."

Explains Strike Tactics

Mr. Ford's statement was the first he has made this year about his probable policy should a strike occur in the Ford Motor Company.

"About three years ago," Mr. Ford related, "we had a little strike on our assembly line in our Chester, Penna., plant. The men just walked out. Edsel, my son, and I were talking about it at the table. I said, as long as they have walked out, just let them stay out. We stopped operating the assembly line for a time, but the other activities in the plant continued.

"The strike leaders then formed a cavalcade and started toward our New York plant in an effort to start a strike there. Their idea then, as it is now, was to get us to shut down, but we didn't shut down."

Mr. Ford reiterated his advice to workers to "stay out of labor unions."

Negro Sues College In Tennessee Test

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 22 (AP)—Counsel for a Nashville, Tenn., Negro, who is seeking admission to the University of Tennessee School of Pharmacy, contended in Chancery Court today that to exclude him solely because of his color would violate both the State and Federal Constitutions.

The case, in which William B. Redmond II, is suing to compel the dean of the pharmacy school to accept his application for admission, was set before Chancellor L. D. Bejach.

Charles H. Houston, Mr. Redmond's counsel, declared the Negro is "not seeking to enter the same classes with white students" but that the university must provide him separate instruction under state law.

Edwin F. Hunt, representing the State, said, "it would be an economic absurdity to establish one school for this student."

Mr. Houston said the suit was a "test case" brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a campaign to obtain equal educational opportunities for Negroes in the South.

Armed Police Keep Puerto Rico Peace

PONCE, Puerto Rica, March 22 (AP)—Police, armed with machine guns and tear gas pistols, patrolled Ponce streets today as the death list in yesterday's Nationalist rioting mounted to 10.

Several of the half-hundred persons injured in the clashes between police and Nationalists, who seek independence from the United States, were reported in serious condition.

The general situation was quiet, authorities said, although there was considerable tenseness in the city. Police reported the disturbances began when Nationalist paraders sought to disregard a regulation which prohibited mass demonstrations.

Gannett Says Opposition To Court Plan Grows

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 22 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, publisher, home today from a Washington visit, declared several Senators told him the Administration is beginning to "turn on the heat" in its fight for President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan.

The chairman of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government asserted that the ball "can be won" by opponents of the plan.

Mr. Gannett said he "found the conviction growing that the independence of the judiciary—so essential to the maintenance of democracy—can be preserved.

There's No Catch in This—

British International Photos

But This Angler Has His Answer Ready

Fishing is too absorbing a business, says this angler on the South Coast of Britain, for it do be continually interrupted with query after query:

"Got a bite yet, Mister?"

After all, one has to be continually on the alert, one has to watch closely, one has to see that one's concentration is not disturbed. That's the theory, anyway.

So this young man has the answer ready before curious small boys or talkative gentlemen even ask for it.

And so he can read his paper in peace.

Rival Labor Groups Move For Accord in New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—One instance of peace between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor caused hopes for harmony, like spring, to show signs of burgeoning here today with the announcement by heads of these embattled labor groups in New Jersey that they were ready to work together in the unionization campaign which the John L. Lewis Committee has mapped for that state.

The move for concurrent action came from Julius Emspak, head of the North Jersey Council for Industrial Organization, and from Louis P. Marciante, president of the New Jersey federation group, both of whom announced in Newark that they would work hand in hand in the organiaztion campaign for the present.

Mr. Emspak's way of putting it was that he was willing to co-operate, and Mr. Marciante, when informed of this, said he would "let out a cheer for a thing like that," declaring that to him, "it was an indication of what should happen nationally."

"We would be absolutely pleased to have the Committee for Indnstrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor work together," he continued, "and until something definite comes from our leaders, that will be our attitude toward the committee."

Printers Back Lewis

Like the blustery, March-barbed weather of the week, however, the currents that swept labor's length in New York were not so favorable to an early amity, and the Committee for Industrial Organization was the gainer from the trend here. This produced a resolution by the "Big Six" New York City Local of the International Typographical Union, one of the most powerful labor groups in the East, of adherence to the unionization policy laid down by the Lewis group, pledging its financial and moral aid and strongly criticizing the American Federation of Labor for permitting the split.

The action was taken by unanimous vote and is representative of a labor unit which includes 10,500 newspaper, book and job printers in this city.

In affirming its shift, the membership resolved "to condemn the action of the American Federation of Labor Council toward the Committee for Industrial Organization on past and present information given to us through the medinm of our own organization." It then declared its readiness "at all times to co-operate and assist the Committee for Industrial Organization morally and financially in its efforts to relieve the millions of workers from the industrial and economic bondage, in order that we may attain to the stature of free and independent workers under a democratic organization of their own choice and compatible with the ideals and aims of our free and democratic form of our national government."

Co-operation Arranged

The joint aspects of the New Jersey unionization drive came as the Committee for Industrial Organization field men moved to bring to a climax their campaign to organize the steel industry in that State with the presentation of wage and hour demands to the management of the Harrison plant of the Crucible Steel Company.

This move for co-operation was hailed as a harbinger of what responsible labor leaders hoped would spread and result in an accord on the craft versus industrial organization issue between the two most powerful worker groups in the world.

Meanwhile the harmony sentiment crystallizing in New Jersey was seen as having definitive portent for such an outcome, for this state is a premier battleground on the Lewis map for organization of the 10,000,000 workers in the nation's basic industries along mass production lines.

Bethlehem Steel Defines Stand On Labor Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., March 22—Reiteration of its established policy to deal with accredited spokesmen of any and all labor groups within its employ is contained in a statement by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation here today in the face of returns from a poll of workers employed by the corporation showing that 93.7 per cent of them favored the employee representation plan of collective bargaining.

The employee representation system, in effect in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is one of the oldest in the country. It has been broad enough, the announcement indicates, to embrace all groups within a company's employ, having dealt, it says, with even "minority groups, including the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and other labor unions whenever requested."

The Amalgamated is now affiliated with John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization and was the union which the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation agreed to recognize early this month.

The Bethlehem announcement said negotiations were now going on in some of its plants with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the Committee for Industrial Organization's affiliate conducting the drive for unionization in the steel industry.

The company in its statement today recalled that while the principle of collective bargaining was relatively new in some institutions, it has been in operation in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's plants for nearly 20 years.

"Because of its belief in collective bargaining, Bethlehem many years ago provided effective and responsible organizations at their plants to deal with its employees on all phases of employee-management relations," it continues.

"This principle has been applied not only through the employees' plans of representation in Bethlehem plants, but also through negotiation with individuals and other groups who have claimed to represent any of our employees. . . ."

It describes this policy as follows: "The management of our plants will meet at mutually convenient times with any persons claiming directly or through any organization to be representatives of any of our employees and will consider with them any matters of interest to our employees which they may present to us."

Utility Union Deserts Federation for C. I. O.

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—The utility workers local union whose members for the most part are employees of the Consolidated Edison System announced March 20 its withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor and its intention to affiliate with a branch of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Martin A. Wersing, head of the group which has been affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the A. F. of L. organization, said a campaign would be begun immediately to organize 40,000 employees of Consolidated Edison under the C. I. O.

McGrady Outlines New Machinery In Strike Disputes

(Continued from Page 1)

cedure and fight the issue out on the picket lines. But in the event of such a decision by either party the President's commission would have the right to make public its factual findings and its recommendations.

The plan reserves to labor the right to strike as a last resort when it is convinced that its legitimate rights cannot be achieved in any other way. Equally the employer retains his equivalent right to lock up his plant as a last resort. But neither would be permitted to exercise these extreme rights until both had participated in an honest effort to settle their differences through mediation.

Plan Is Still Open

Just how these last-resort rights of labor and the employer shall be curtailed is left open in Mr. McGrady's plan. It might be achieved through voluntary agreement in the case of each separate industry. But it is recognized that it might prove necessary to provide by legislation that such methods shall not be employed except under the conditions outlined above.

The plan does not include compulsory incorporation of labor unions because of the extreme hostility of labor to such a proposal. Their reason is based on the disclosures of the current La Follette committee investigation in the Senate. The committee has uncovered several cases in which spies in the employ of management have obtained high office in and sometimes even control over labor unions. The labor groups fear that if incorporated such spies might conceivably sway a union to take violent steps which would bring down on it legal confiscation of their records, funds and property. They even conceive of the possibility of the personal property of members of the union being seized to satisfy claims for damage caused by the incitement of the spites.

So strong is this fear of the danger to labor in incorporation that it seems improbable that Congress would ever be able to pass legislation forcing it on labor. However, Mr. McGrady is satisfied that incorporation is not essential to a satisfactory labor relations system. The experience in railroads would appear to bear him out. The railroad unions are not incorporated, but nevertheless enjoy the confidence of the employers with whom they have now been bargaining collectively for years without any serious difficulty.

Mr. McGrady proposes that the plan should be applied, at least in the beginning, only to the big industries which are unquestionably operating in interstate commerce and the unhampered operation of which is most essential to the general public welfare. In other words, he proposes a program which in theory would be accepted as constitutional even by the Supreme Court as now constituted. He makes it clear that he is not proposing his plan as another argument for changing the Supreme Court, although the cry for the necessity of curbing strikes is being so used in the Senate already. He started work on the plan before the Supreme Court reorganization was proposed.

So far the assistant labor secretary has discussed his plan with representatives of both industry and labor with qualified and varied reactions. He has met with a reserved, but generally favorable, response at the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Both at the A. F. of L. and the Committee for Industrial Organization the reception has been suspicious, but not necessarily negative.

Manufacturer's Program

The National Association of Manufacturers today brought forth as a substitute a plan which would authorize the President to appoint a fact-finding commission in labor dispute cases of national importance. Strikes or lockouts would be prohibited during investigation by the commission and during 30 days thereafter. As explained by Colby M. Chester, chairman of the association, the plan avoids any reference to labor's rights of collective bargaining. For that reason it immediately drew strong objections from labor quarters, where it was insisted that no such plan would be acceptable which was not built on freedom to organize and collective bargaining.

Graphic indications of the desirability of some such program are provided in recent labor developments. The dislocation to production is of course the biggest single factor involving the national economic welfare and peace and order on the industrial front. Had the system been in operation, both the Pacific Coast maritime strike and the General Motors strike would presumably have been avoided and a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars averted.

The Chrysler strike is evidence of what happens when labor organization is imperfect and discipline lacking. In this case representatives of the C. I. O. were in the process of negotiating with representatives of the Chrysler corporation when the strikes broke out. They were not authorized by the C. I. O. high command which, in fact, had no foreknowledge whatever that the local union groups intended to go on strike. John L. Lewis, leader of the C. I. O. group, has had to contend with such lack of discipline among his following since his rival labor organization was set up and is understood to favor privately some such system as the McGrady plan, which would prevent exactly what has happend in the Chrysler plants.

New Steel Union Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 22—Philip Murray, leader of the Workers' Organizing Committee, was leading his cohorts today in an effort to obtain signed contracts with the five large independent steel makers.

Cheered with his initial successes in obtaining contracts with 23 corporations, including five units of the giant United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Murray is now seeking agreements with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Jones and Laughlin, Republic, National Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, affiliate of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, announced today that 17 additional companies had signed contracts with it. Previously agreements had been reached with the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, the American Steel and Wire Company, the National Tube Company, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and the Columbus Steel Company, all subsidiaries of United States Steel.

New Contacts Signed

The 17 new contracts are with the Blaw-Knox Steel Corporation, Braeburn Alloy Steel Company, and the Hunter Steel Company, all of Pittsburgh; Henry Disston Sons Company, Philadelphia; Tipton-Woods Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Havana Metal Wheel Company, Havana, Ill.; Babcock & Wilcox Co., Barberton, Penna.; Northwestern Barbed Wire Company, Sterling, Ill.; Atlantic Foundry Company, Akron, Ohio; Hamilton Steel Company, Indiana Harbor, Mich.; Molybdenum Corporation of America, Washington, Penna.; Reliance Steel and Iron Products Company, Rankin, Penna.; Morrow Manufacturing Company, Wellsburg, W. Va.; Ingram-Richardson Company, Beaver Falls, Penna.; Pittsburgh Tube Company, Monaca, Penna.; Jeannette Steel Corporation, Jeannette, Penna., and the Seyler Manufacturing Company, Etna, Penna.

In a statement Mr. Murray hailed the pacts as the "greatest single achievement in the history of organized labor," and as a forerunner of industrial peace.

Pittsburgh Strikes

Meanwhile, strikes in three industries of the Pittsburgh district were settled. The sit-down strike at the Firth-Sterling Steel Company plant, McKeesport, was terminated by an understanding whereby the company will re-employ 50 strikers on a seniority basis without discrimination. Wages and working conditions were not an issue.

About 275 employees of the Steel City Electric Company went back to work with a 20 per cent raise for piece workers and 10 per cent for common labor.

Auto Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

sistently refused to do, despite the fact that its proportional representation plan is opposed to all principles of democracy.

Political Examples

"If the company's proposal to us were transferred to the method of representing the people of Michigan, you would be the Governor today only for the 892,774 people who voted for you last November. In the country as a whole, Franklin D. Roosevelt would be President only for the 27,751,612 citizens who voted for him, while his opponent, Alfred M. Landon, would be President No. 2 for the 16,681,913 who voted for him.

"You can see how absurd this is, and yet it is the only concrete proposal the company has ever laid before the union."

He also said that K. T. Keller, president of Chrysler, "was elected by a majority of the stockholders, and yet he speaks for all of them."

The purpose of the corporation's proportional representation plan, Martin wrote, "is to destroy the union and thus make real collective bargaining impossible."

Defending sit-down strikes, he told the Governor that the type of strike has been "singularly free of destruction of property, and what is more important, not a single life has been lost."

The sit-down, he said, has prevented the use of "time-worn, strike-breaking tactics of corporations."

"If it is a good thing, and we believe it is, for the workers to obey the law, then it is only just and fair to expect the corporation also to obey the law," he said, and urged the Governor to "give the workers a square deal and avoid needless human suffering and bloodshed by demanding that the corporation likewise abide by the law."

Evictions Criticized

Mr. Martin and others in the union inner circle criticized the eviction raids, in which several were injured and scores arrested. None of the raided places was related to the automobile industry, but Mr. Martin said he regarded them as "a build-up to an attack on the automobile union sit-downs."

The police did not disturb any sit-down strikes yesterday, but reports persisted they would raid some of the smaller strike strongholds soon in defiance of the union ultimatum calling for immediate cessation of such activities.

Gov. Frank Murphy paused in efforts to bring the Chrysler disputants together to make a public plea yesterday for temperate attitudes on both sides.

Urges Obedience to Court

He said pointedly it was "the clear duty of all to comply" with a Circuit Court order for evacuation of the eight Chrysler factories held by some 6000 strikers.

He called for "an intelligent obedience to duly constituted authority," but warned against "blind adherence to a legalistic philosophy."

The Governor then resumed his joint study of the Chrysler deadlock with James F. Dewey, federal labor consiliator.

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Accessories Make or Mar Home

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For More Attractive Homes
Seventh of 12 Articles

In considering our furnishings, we are likely to give too little attention to the small things of one sort and another such as are found in every home. Some of these things are bought or kept chiefly for their use, and their relation to the general effect is thought of far less than it might well be. Among them are lamps, candlesticks, clocks, mirrors, book ends, vases, cushions for couch or sofa, and lesser items according to individual taste.

Other things, wholly ornamental, are sometimes bought to suit a passing fancy, without regard to their form or color or relation to things they will be placed with. Of such are figurines; prints, both black and white, and colored; casts of plaster or metal; scarfs and small squares for tables. Then there are pewter, copper, glass, and china things, particularly those antique in character, which are kept for their attractive qualities and are not useful otherwise.

A mention of this variety of accessories is in itself enough to make apparent the importance of accessories as a factor in tasteful home arrangements. Also, it will suggest to many people the undesirable possibilities that go with having too many of them about.

This point needs careful consideration and constant attention, for most of us have an inclination to bring in and set down, if we can find room, one thing after another that pleases us, maybe without thinking of where it will be placed. If we are at all interested in antiques, we are almost certain to forget the discretion of a decorator in the enthusiasm of the collector—of china, glass, pottery, pewter, or what not.

Unless we have a special room or space set aside for collected articles, they are likely very soon to crowd shelves, cabinets, walls, even the floor. It seems unnecessary to add that no room can be furnished in good taste which is cluttered with a miscellany of things, antique, modern, or in-between; bought or inherited.

We need not adopt wholeheartedly Japanese standards of furnishings, nor that of a monk's cell; nor throw out, as did Thoreau, everything which was so little used that it gathered dust. Still, it is well for us to remember that restrained ways are practiced by people of high intelligence and of aesthetic, or ascetic, standards.

It would be possible to consider, with profit, some implications of the three examples mentioned, but I will add merely that one's mental processes are not likely to be stimulated by surroundings that include a mass of miscellaneous decorative objects, even though the objects are somewhat related in character and each is attractive in itself. Certainly, if they are unrelated, except that they were all inherited, they are pretty sure to harm rather than help the general attractiveness of a room.

One essential quality must be found in every well-furnished room. Rather it might be said that there is one effect necessary, which is a blending of two qualities. There must be unity with variety. In the main, unity is gained in two ways—through similarity of form in major objects and in colors which are common to these objects. Variety comes about through associating contrasting or dissimilar shapes and colors.

It is possible to say a great deal about form and color in home furnishing. In fact, under these headings fall almost all the questions that come up in a decorative problem. Accessories—the lesser items—may complete perfectly an arrangement if they are well chosen. Otherwise they may mar it hopelessly. By having similarity in the forms of things, both large and small, a sense of stability and relation is brought about, which is termed unity.

For example, easy chairs and sofas and many tables are made up basically of right angles, much softened, of course, with upholstery. Continuing this type of form, the base and shade of lamps by the sofa ends may have like lines, possibly with corners much rounded as are those of the chairs and sofa. So these lamps help the impression of unity.

But it would be monotonous and tiresome if all the tables of a room were rectangular. One or more should have oval or round tops, to bring variety into the unity of the picture. Then on the round or oval table there might be one of these less important things—a lamp, vase, or piece of pottery that also was round or oval in its main lines. Elsewhere in the scheme, a piece of fabric on a table or stand; or a tray of metal, glass or pottery that suits its place, adds another touch of quiet repetition in several things, large and small.

Always the careful person is seeking in home furnishings a point of nice balance between repetition and contrast—between unity and variety. Accessories affect vitally that balance, one way or the other. Too much repetition of a shape or a color results in monotony. While the opposite extreme of agitation is brought about through too many different basic forms and too many colors. We see like results in people's dress, in which the relation of its details may proclaim unmistakably the wearer's taste, and often the character.

So much has been said about form that it might seem that it was of more importance than color. But that is not so, it seems to me. In our effort to achieve unity with variety, colors can be introduced into all sorts of materials, or are naturally in those materials.

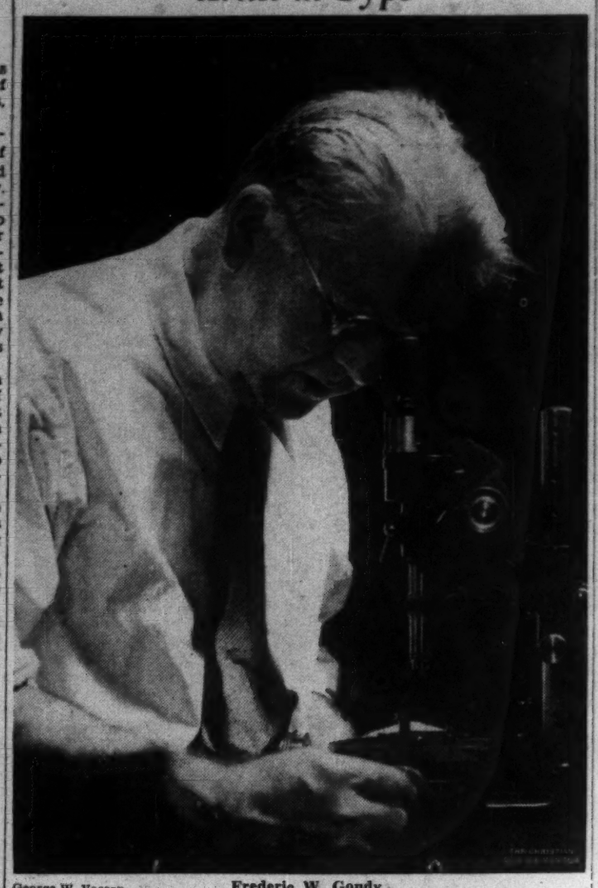
Color-use is possible of infinite thought and experiment, accessories providing a means of introducing connecting links.

A common expression is that such things tie together—furniture coverings and draperies, for example; or the floor covering and the wallpaper, perhaps the lamp shade holding the main colors of both. A pair of Chinese bookends in deep blue, spinach green and chocolate brown, may hold the brown of woodwork, the blue of a near-by picture frame and of a chair cover, and the green of a desk chair. So these grotesque and useful objects animate and relate to the things that surround them.

No one who feels the urge to improve the appearance of a home need feel lacking in ability to do so. Thoughful experiment with a mind open to suggestions is a natural and effective way to develop one's capacities in this field as in others. Nor need one always wait for opportunity to buy new things. More often than not the appearance of the furnishings in a home may be changed from dull or crude to animated and refined, simply by rearrangement and elimination. This might mean moving things about in the same room, or shifting from one room to another. But behind all this should be a confident and venturous mind, studiously active to general effects and the elements which produce them.

Tomorrow's Article Appears in the News Pages

Artist in Type



George W. Vassar — **Frederic W. Goudy**
Winner of the Ulster Society Medal, Measuring Type Matrix Under Microscope

Goudy Is Honored By Ulster Group For Type Designs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—Frederic W. Goudy, a craftsman whose name is familiar to relatively few but whose work in typography is known to millions in the English-speaking world, today holds the Ulster-Irish Society's annual award for outstanding achievements by a person of Ulster-Irish descent.

The award was presented to Mr. Goudy by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, at the society's eleventh annual banquet in the Commodore Hotel, here, last night. Upon the medal bestowed upon him was engraved the citation, "Whose creations in typographic design will endure forever."

In receiving the medal, Mr. Goudy announced that his 100th type face had been named ' 'Bertham," in honor of his wife, Mrs. Bertha Goudy, who collaborated with him in his typographical projects. He emphasized the important part Mrs. Goudy had played in his work. "Had her great ability and aid been denied me, I should not be standing here tonight," he said.

"It was never among the dreams of my youth that I should become a printer of sorts, a designer of printing types, or even a mild sort of bibliophile, and even less that I should receive acclaim for what to me has been little more than serious play," he added.

Mr. Goudy has annotnced that the next type face in his series will be named "Goudy-Pax," and will be dedicated to world peace.

The presentation of the Ulster-Irish medal is the fifth important recognition of Mr. Goudy's work in recent years. Previously he has been honored with the gold medal of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the medal of honor of Syracuse University, the gold medal of the Architectural League of New York, and the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects.

WGH Is Spreading Service Far Down Chesapeake Bay

With Monitor Newscasters

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—When storm or flood threatens, WGH tells its regular programs to "stand by." It is ready for emergency duty then, and devotes its station facilities to radiocasting storm warnings, directions and bulletins. It is ideally located for this sort of service, for its new quarter-wave antenna rises on the extreme point of land facing Norfolk on the Newport News side of Hampton Roads, close to the highways of coastal navigation.

But the radiocasting of storm information is not the whole of WGH's achievements. This Newport News station co-operates with police, charity, fraternal and civic movements. It gives its facilities freely to accredited causes, such as the Red Cross, the Boy Scouts and the drive for Christmas funds for the needy.

Listeners, it is said, appreciate WGH's careful advertising standards. The station investigates the truthfulness of advertising claims. It also bans all variety of internal remedial advertising.

WGH radiocasts local news, Transradio bulletins and the "Monitor Views the News." These are arranged in three 15-minute programs daily, at 9:15 a. m., 12:30 noon and 6:15 p. m., together with a five-minute resumé at 9 p. m.

The Monitor news was first used alone several years ago, for a while. Later it was discovered that the Monitor news would fit very advantageously into the complete news picture at WGH. All news is read by Joel F. Wahlberg, chief announcer.

WGH has had two sets of call letters. When it was started in 1928 the station was WNEW, the NEW referring to "Newport." The new call letters, WGH, signify "World's Greatest Harbor," by which the station means Hampton Roads.

The Hampton Roads Broadcasting Corporation, owners of WGH, radiocast to a potential day audience of 500,000 listeners. Its range is 100-150 miles by day and 50 miles at night. Edward E. Bishop, who served five years with the Aviation Corps and other years in an executive position with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, is general manager. J. Marshall Braxton manages the programs.

WGH radiocasts on a frequency of 1310 kilocycles, with a daytime power of 250 watts and a nighttime power of 100 watts.

This is article number 53 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, March 24.

Lucy Fitch Perkins

To children of two hemispheres the books of Lucy Fitch Perkins have made the word "foreigner" mean "someone who can be understood" rather than a person who is hopelessly "different" and strange.

When Mrs. Perkins passed on in Pasadena, Calif., on March 18, she was at work on her twenty-fifth volume of "Twins" books—tales to which many American men and women now look back as having stirred them to their first lively interest in children of other lands.

The literature of two generations of American children has been richer because of the "Twins" books. They were among the earliest tales for children in this country to shake off the provincial outlook and introduce their readers to the color and fascination of foreign lands and customs. They have also been published in England.

"The Irish Twins," "The Eskimo Twins," "The Scotch Twins," "The Chinese Twins" are some of the representative titles which have had such wide circulation that in 1935 Mrs. Perkins was publicly presented with a specially bound copy of one of her books—the 2,000,000th volume by her to come off the presses.

After her graduation from the Museum of Fine Arts School, Boston in 1886, Mrs. Perkins taught in the school of Fine Arts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, later going to live in Chicago.

In addition to her literary work, she did many mural paintings for home and school. Her Evanston and California residences were the center for meeting of young and old, especially those interested in civic activities and in promoting international understanding.

Drys in Nebraska Win Despite Bills On Liquor Killed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb.—Reluctance of the Nebraska unicameral Legislature to becoming involved in a long controversy over liquor legislation is given as the main reason why the Judiciary Committee recently killed 15 liquor bills in committee. Remembering the experience of the last two-house Legislature in 1935, when its adjournment was deferred six weeks in a liquor controversy, the present session determined to steer shy of such possibilities.

The attitude of the first unicameral Legislature has been from the first that its chief task was to perfect a smooth piece of legislative machinery, do as little disturbing of existing laws as possible, and adjourn. This was especially true, one of the leaders said, of liquor legislation. Legislators felt that the present liquor laws are working well and ought to be given further trial.

Herbert Ford, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Nebraska, who watched the liquor legislation closely, said that two years after repeal is not time enough to assemble a legislative body that will show aggressive leadership against liquor.

A public hearing was held on liquor bills on March 8, before the Judiciary Committee and was immediately followed by the wholesale killings.

The only bill receiving a definite vote was one designed to postpone for another two years the right of the people to vote locally on package liquor sales. Dry forces won, 25 to 18. Another bill killed would have taken away the right of remonstrance against beer in local communities.

Action was apparently taken with little regard as to whether bills were sponsored by wets or drys. About the only one left sponsored by liquor interests, would strike the provision that no appeal shall be taken by an applicant from a decision of the state Liquor Control Commission.

Temperance forces wanted to see the bill barring roadhouses passed. There was considerable sentiment among legislators for this bill, but it was lost in the generall desire to avoid liquor controversies. A bill to give communities authority to regulate liquor licenses and a bill by retail liquor dealerss to ban sale by drink in all places but restaurants, clubs, hotels or places doing exclusive liquor business, were included in the slaughter.

A bill designed to control drunken driving, through requiring purchase by permit, met a like fate; and a bill designed to prevent liquor display in windows and advertising of price, really designed to prevent price wars, was likewise killed. So also was a bill to prevent women from serving as bar tenders, and a bill to opermit 24-hour liquor licenses to clubs.

Reich Press and Pope's Message

BERLIN, March 22 (AP)—A hint that Germany may cancel her Concordat with the Vatican was voiced today in a front page editorial of Reichsführer Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter, following circulation to German Roman Catholics of a vigorous pastoral letter from Pope Pius XI.

The editorial was interpreted as an answer to the Pope's communication yesterday in which the National Socialist Regime was accused of violating the German-Vatican Concordat of 1933 and of encouraging anti-Christian movements, though the document was not mentioned.

"Even an agreement with the Holy See has not sacrosanct, untouchable and eternal value," the editorial said.

"It must adjust itself to changing conditions if it is not to become ineffective."

Editor-in-chief of the paper is Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Neo-Pagan movement leader and head of the party's foreign political division.

Recent Troubles

After reviewing all divergencies with the Roman Catholic Church in recent years, including trials of monks and nuns on charges of immorality and smuggling of money, and charging the Roman Catholic clergy with numerous violations of the Concordat, the paper said:

"The Reich today would be fully justified if it would apply 'clausula rebus sic stantibus' against those who apply the liberties granted them through the Concordat to do damage to the people at home and to the state abroad."

It was explained "clausula rebus sic stantibus"—circumstantial clause—frequently is applied in international law to "dissociate themselves from the obligations of agreements." The paper said "even Popes have applied this clause."

The editorials criticized the practice of issuing pastoral letters which it said were used at home to bring disunion and abroad to heap criticism on the Third Reich.

"Loyalty to an agreement," the paper said, "cannot always be regarded as obligatory.

Secretly Delivered

The Pope's message arrived in Berlin only late Saturday night. It was delivered to the various parishes secretly by automobile messengers. At the Berlin cathedral it was read by Count Konrad von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moss, Bishop of Berlin.

Late Sunday afternoon the Bishop summoned all Berlin members of Roman Catholic men's societies to a special meeting, in the course of which he told his flock of the gravity of the situation and adjured them to be prepared for an open conflict with the Reich Government.

Austria Loosens Reich Influence By Cabinet Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 22—A move against German influence is seen in Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's dismissal of the Minister of the Interior, Odo Neustädter-Stürmer, and his taking over the post himself.

The change will enable the Chancellor to exercise stricter control over Austrian National Socialists. His action coincides with the Papal encyclical accusing the German Government of breaches of the Concordat with the Vatican. For several weeks observers have noted a growing hostility on the part of Roman Catholic circles here toward Germany.

The press has grown more caustic and leading prelates have expressed their opposition in no uncertain terms.

Italy's Influence Waning

Open action on the part of the Government was checked, it is reported, by Premier Mussolini, who wished to avert an Austro-German clash. It was believed that Herr Neustädter Stürmer would be dismissed immediately after the visit here of Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, but the Rome influence seems to have prevented this.

Now Signor Mussolini himself has begun to lose influence here. His refusal to countenance the Hapsburg restoration is interpreted as meaning that he takes sides with Berlin against Vienna. This left the Schuschnigg regime isolated and as a counter measure it has begun to seek the friendship of Czechoslovakia and has made advances also to France and England.

It is noteworthy that Chancellor Schusohnigg took this step against German influence before his visit to Rome. It is said that he wishes t.. show Signor Mussolini how independent Austria is.

Ruction at Football Game

Animosity toward Italy is being more freely expressed than formerly. Dramatic illustration was the attitude of the Vienna public toward the Italian national football team which played here yesterday.

The game almost turned into a battle between the two teams and spectators constantly hissed and booed the Italians. Finally, the referee had to bring the game to an end. The Italian players were taken to their hotel under protection of a group of policemen. Every Italian car or autobus that appeared on the streets after the game was booed.

Vienna crowds especially enjoyed giving the Socialist clenched fist salute to the Fascist guests.

Madrid Stirred By 'Duce Letter' To Legionnaires

MADRID, March 20 (AP)—Anti-Fascist groups throughout Madrid are denouncing a purported telegram from Premier Mussolini to Italian "Legionnaires" on the insurgent side in Spain.

The telegram, which Government commanders said they had found among abandoned insurgent papers when they captured Brihuega, northeast of Madrid, was addressed to "General Mancini." It apparently was sent, the government officers said, from a cruiser on which the Duce traveled to Libya last week and said, in part: "I am certain that the impetus and tenacity of our legionnaires will shatter the enemy's resistance"

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

Danzig

Danzig: Friedrich-Wilhelm-Schützenhaus, 8 p. m., April 8.

England

Bedfordshire

Bedford (First Church): Corn Exchange, 8 p. m., April 8.

Cheshire

West Kirby: Tudor Cinema, 3 p. m., April 4.

London

London (First Church): Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. 1, 8 p. m., April 16.
London (Thirteenth Church): The Great Hall, University of London, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, 8:15 p. m., April 9.

Middlesex

Golders Green (auspices First Church, Hendon): Golders Green Hippodrome, London, N. W. 11, 3 p. m., April 7.

Surrey

Kingston-on-Thames: Surbiton Assembly Rooms, Surbiton, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

Wales

Glamorganshire

Swansea: Central Hall, 8 p. m., April 8.

France

Cannes: Hotel Martinez, 5 p. m., April 4. In English. French translation read at 3:30 p. m.
Nice: Hotel Negresco, Promenade des Anglais, 3:30 p. m., April 5. In English. French translation read at 5 p. m.
Paris (First Church): Salle d'Iéna, 10 avenue d'Iéna, 7:30 p. m., April 3. In English. French translation read at 9 p. m.

Germany

Berlin (Sixth Church): Adventhaus, Koblenzerstrasse 3, Wilmersdorf, 8:15 p. m., April 6. In German.
Berlin (Seventh Church): Neue Welt Hasenheide Hermannplatz, 4 p. m., April 4. In German.
Leipsig (Second Church): Alberthalle Krystall Palast, Wintergartenstrasse, 8 p. m., April 5.

Italy

Florence: Church Auditorium, 6 p. m., April 6.

Latvia

Riga (First Church): Latvias Conservatorium, Kr. Barona iela 1, 8 p. m., April 10.
Riga (Second Church): Latvias Conservatorium, Kr. Barona iela 1, 6 p. m., April 11. In German. Latvian translation read at 4:30 p. m.

South Africa

Cape Province

Cape Town (First Church): City Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Cape Town (Second Church): Wynberg Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 4.

Switzerland

Berne: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 9. In English.
Geneva (Second Church): A B C Cinema, 12 Fusterie, 6:30 p. m., April 8. In English.
Zurich (First Church): Kleiner Saal der Tonhalle, 8 p. m., April 10. In English.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Auditorium, First and Roosevelt Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 2.
Arkansas
Jonesboro: Temple Israel, 7:30 p. m., April 1.

California

Arcadia (First Church, South Santa Anita): Church Edifice, 812 West Duarte Road, 8 p. m., April 2.
Davis: Davis Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 30.
Los Altos: Los Altos Grammar School Auditorium, San Antonio Road, 3 p. m., March 28.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., March 29.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 134 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., April 2.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 29.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., April 3. Radiocast Station KFAC, 1300 kilocycles.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., April 1.
Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, Ellenwood Drive and Merton Avenue, Eagle Rock, 8 p. m., April 2.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fourth Church): Madrid Theater, Sherman Way, Canoga Park, 3 p. m., March 28.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., March 30.
Oakdale: Community Methodist Church Building, F Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Orange: Orange Union High School Auditorium, North Glassell Street at Palm, 3 p. m., March 28.
Santa Ana: Santa Ana High School Auditorium, 520 West Walnut Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 120 East Valerio Street, 8 p. m., April 1.
Taft: Lincoln School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 29.
Vallejo: Vallejo Junior High School, 8 p. m., March 29.
Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 8 p. m., March 28.

Colorado

La Junta: Church Edifice, 701 Santa Fe Avenue, 8 p. m., April 1.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., April 2.

Illinois

Arlington Heights: Auditorium, Arlington Heights Township High School, 3 p. m., March 28.
Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 30.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, North Paulina Street and Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., April 2.
Downers Grove: Downers Grove Community High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 28.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., March 29.

Indiana

Chesterton (Society, Chesterton and Porter): Westchester Township High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 29.
Princeton: Roxy Theater, Broadway and West Street, 3 p. m., March 28.

Kansas

Chanute: Auditorium, Memorial Building, First and South Lincoln, 3 p. m., March 28.
Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Eighteenth Street and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m., March 30.
Ottawa: Municipal Auditorium, Third and Hickory, 3 p. m., March 28.
Sterling: Church Edifice, Monroe and Fifth Streets, 8 p. m., March 29.

Kentucky

Bowling Green: Church Edifice, Eleventh and Center Streets, 8 p. m., April 2.
Newport: Newport High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 30.

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., April 1.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 2.
Muskegon: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 30.

Minnesota

Duluth (Second Church): Denfield High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 28.

Missouri

Columbia: Jesse Hall Auditorium, University Campus, 8 p. m., April 2.
Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut, 8 p. m., April 1.
Kirkwood: Church Edifice, Clay and Washington Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 3.
St. Joseph: Church Edifice, Twelfth and Felix Streets, 8 p. m., April 1.
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 2.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 29.
Webster Groves: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 30.

Montana

Bozeman: Emerson Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 2.
Miles City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.

Nebraska

Alliance: Masonic Temple, West Third Street, 8 p. m., March 29.
Chadron: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 30.
Lincoln: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 30.
York: First Congregational Church, 3 p. m., March 28.

New Jersey

Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., March 30.
Ridgefield Park: Ridgefield Park High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., April 2.
Somerville: Auditorium, Somerville High School, West Cliff Street, 3:30 p. m., March 28.

New York

Buffalo (Third Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 29.
Ithaca: Little Theater, 8:15 p. m., March 29.
Jamaica: Sunday School Building, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 3:30 p. m., April 3.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 30.

Ohio

Hamilton: Hamilton High School Auditorium, Sixth and Dayton Street, 8:15 p. m., April 2.
Lakewood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.
Sandusky: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 28.
Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Avenue at Bancroft Street, 8 p. m., March 29 and 30.

Pennsylvania

Monongahela: First National Bank Building, Third Floor, Fourth and Main Street, 3:15 p. m., March 28.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., April 1.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.
Galveston: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., March 28.
Houston (First Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 29.
Houston (Fourth Church): Sidney Lanier Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 30.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on April 4, 11; May, 2, 9; June 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04 mc), on April 4, May 2, June 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on April 4, May 2, June 6.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 28; **Brooklyn**—First Church, April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on April 18, May 16, June 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on March 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 4, May 2, June 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on March 28; April 11, 25; May 9, 23.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16; June 6, 20.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on March 28; April 25; May 23.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 4, May 2, June 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on March 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

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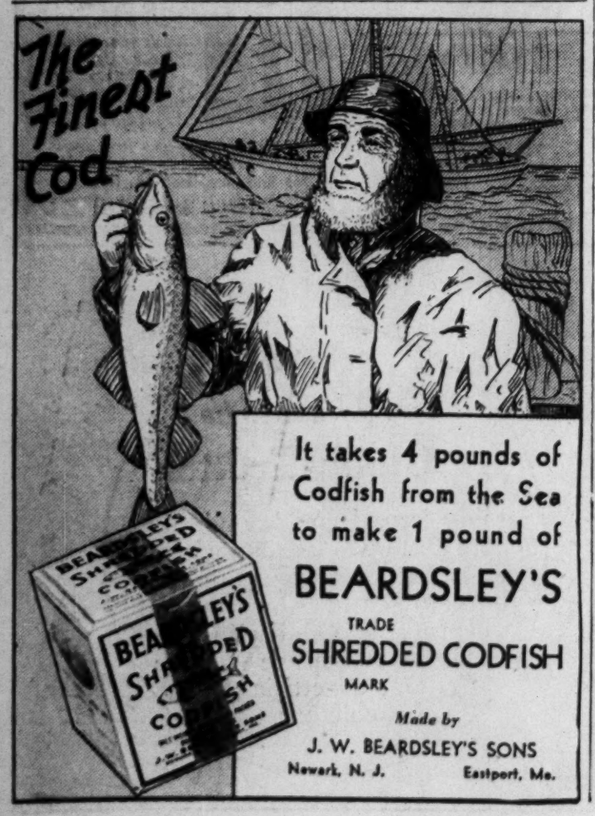

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Perkey Grows Up

By Agnes Akin Atkinson

Chapter Seven

The sun was slipping to bed one evening, behind the low-lying California hills, while Perkey and Grandpa waited in hiding under the wall. The smell of food was so tempting that it was all they could do to keep from going out and eating; but not yet. Not so long as the man was sprinkling fine yellow grain on the ground for the birds that would soon fly down and eat it all before they went to their perches to sleep.

There would be no moon tonight to make the animals wary, no wind to make them nervous. It promised to be a good night at the feeding rock. There was more food than even Grandpa had ever seen, to say nothing of the food that waited on the table. There was bread, lettuce with mayonnaise, canned dog meat and, best of all, chop bones, a skunk's delight.

Perkey looked at Grandpa; Grandpa looked at Perkey. The man had gone. No light shone from the side of the house. Together the two skunks slipped out on the flat rock.

Grandpa grabbed a meaty chop bone, backed to the wall and, not caring about anything else, proceeded to nibble his find. Perkey ate a bite of canned dog meat, started to gnaw a bone, changed his mind and, with a squeak or two to Grandpa, ambled up on top of the wall to inspect the food on the table. There in a low chair at one end of the table sat Skinny, the gray fox.

Skinny Doesn't Object

Up went Perkey's tail! Skinny looked up, saw Perkey, and went right on eating. Perkey cautiously ambled to the other chair and as cautiously slipped into the low seat. He pulled himself up to the table, grabbed a hunk of bread, placed it on the chair, and ate it. He was certain if the fox wasn't afraid of him, a skunk, he had no reason to be afraid of the fox. With his tail at half mast, he placed one front foot on the top edge of the table and stretched himself up. There was the full plate of food right before his mouth. He ate what he wanted. The fox sat in the other chair and greedily filled his stomach.

Without any warning, a second fox appeared on the wall. He came over and climbed in the chair beside Skinny. This was almost more than Perkey could stand, but he made no move to go away. He jerked his tail higher, a warning to the foxes to try no tricks. They well knew what that hoisted flag meant. But they were not afraid. They made quiet grunting sounds as though telling Perkey that this was a sort of animal clubhouse. It was too nice a place for such manners. Perkey understood and lowered his tail. Somehow, he felt that he had joined a big fraternity of wild creatures, bigger far than just the clan of skunks. He removed the scowl from his face and ate in fellowship.

When the foxes went away, Perkey stayed a bit longer in the chair, his tail hanging low. He was proud that he had at last eaten from the same table with two foxes.

A Visit From "Busy Body"

An old 'coon suddenly appeared on the wall. He scarcely gave Grandpa and the table a second glance. He stood there, watching Perkey who was now on the feeding rock. Two long strides and the coon reached the rock. Perkey closely watched him, yet went on pretending that he hadn't seen the big, gray animal. His tail was high, just in case of a surprise attack. He half hoped the 'coon would try the same trick on him that he tried on Grandpa, he would show him who was boss around this place.

Old Busy Body edged nearer and nearer. He sat back on his haunches, poked his front paws around and calmly took a slice of bread almost from under Perkey's nose. Perkey never made a sound. He just kept his tail high, his muscles ready to squirt, his eyes on those long, slender paws. It wasn't many minutes, however, before the 'coon, sensing Perkey's advantage, respected his rights. He knew that so long as Perkey stood guard, he was boss of the feeding place.

The strange pair ate in silence. The skunk with raised tail, the 'coon close behind him, reaching around and taking what food he wanted. Keeping a steady eye on the 'coon, Perkey lowered his tail, as much as to say he wouldn't harm the 'coon if he behaved himself. Thus the skunk and the 'coon made friends with each other.

Having eaten all he wanted, Old Busy Body grunted his good-by, calmly ambled up and over the wall and disappeared into the darkness. Perkey backed into the hole that adjoined the feeding rock and climbed up on the wall from the other side, looking for Grandpa, but the old skunk had gone away.

A 'Possum Arrives

To Perkey's surprise, a large 'possum sat on the top of the table, right in the middle, busily eating. He watched Perkey, who kept his warning flag hoisted. Even though he meant no harm, the 'possum knew better than to try any funny tricks. Then and there, Perkey made friends with the 'possum.

Perkey waddled down to the flat rock and stood beside his mother, chattering while the family greedily ate and scratched in the food that was left. He told his mother there was more food on the table up there on the wall. He had already eaten with a fox, then two foxes, a 'possum and a 'coon. He tried to show her how Old Busy Body had stood behind him there on the flat rock, reaching around him, had taken food almost from under his nose while his tail was high.

While Perkey and his mother chatted, the brothers and sisters went up on the wall to see what the table and chairs looked like. Perkey followed. He wanted to tell the 'possum that the skunks wouldn't harm him, but the 'possum had already gone away. One skunk was enough at a time; he couldn't stand too many.

Just as the young skunks climbed into the chairs and were about to pull themselves up to the table, Skinny, the gray fox, leaped up on the wall. Up went the skunks' tails. They squeaked and grunted, telling the fox to stay where he was.

"Come on," Perky urged. "These are my folks. They won't spray you." At a command from Perkey the brothers and sisters lowered their tails. "See? Already they know you are my friend." Perkey was proud.

Skinny slowly edged nearer and finally climbed into a chair.

"Sit still," Perkey told him.

While the brothers and sisters timidly watched, Skinny sat in the empty chair and ate from the plate that was before him. That is what Grandpa saw when he strolled back to finish his interrupted meal. He saw that, not only had Perkey made friends with the fox, but the babies had, too.

(To be concluded next Monday)

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Perkey Stretched Himself Up and Ate From the Plate on the Table, While Skinny, the Gray Fox, Dined Opposite Him

Daisy Cow's Big Adventure

By Mary F. Moore

"When a cow has nothing to do, the time hangs heavily on her horns," mooed Daisy White Cow suddenly. She and Tilly Brown Cow were lying in the meadow one winter afternoon, waiting for Farmer Black to call them for milking.

"I dare say," answered Tilly Brown Cow. "I'm glad Rudolph is still quite small," and she looked lovingly toward her calf who was playing a jumping game in some water.

Daisy chewed solemnly and said, "I think (chew) that I shall (chew) go away for a bit (chew)."

"What!" mooed Tilly in surprise. "Run away?"

"Hush," warned her friend. "I don't want the other cows to hear, and there's the farmer calling. Come along."

She struggled to her feet, and as they crossed the field she whispered, "Yes, on the first moonlight night I shall go adventuring. But I shall come back the next day so that Farmer Black shall not be alarmed."

Three evenings later the moon peeped through the cow-shed window and said, "Good evening, ladies."

When the Moon Shone

"There!" mooed Daisy White Cow excitedly. "Good-by, my dear Tilly. I wish I could take you with me."

Tilly, who was feeling happy and sleepy only murmured politely, "Yes, it's a pity, but I'll see you tomorrow. Good-by."

Then all the other cows turned their heads and said, "M-o-o-o-o-o-o-o, where's she going? M-o-o-o-o-o-o!" very loudly.

She got safely out, however, and clattered over the cobbles and across the field—and the moon watched with interest.

As she reached the hedge that hid the road, she heard a gentle sobbing from the other side. "Oh, dear; oh, dear!" said someone.

Daisy looked over. "Strange," she thought. "I can't see anything but a steam roller!"

Then to her surprise she noticed that tears were streaming down the front of the roller and splashing onto the grass.

She looked and looked, and at last the roller said, "Don't you know it's rude to stare? Have you a handkerchief, please?"

"No," answered Daisy, "I never use one. But, please, why are you crying? I did not know steam rollers could cry."

"Then you did not know much," declared the other, sniffing. "Look to my right."

A Misleading Sign

Daisy looked and saw a big notice with the words: "Beware of the Steam Roller." She jumped two steps back rather hurriedly.

"Now," said the roller, "why did you do that?"

"Well, you might begin steaming or rolling," mooed Daisy cautiously.

"Not a bit of it," sobbed the roller. "I'm the most peaceable creature and wouldn't hurt a spider. Yet they put a notice up like that and make everyone frightened of me. I shall run away."

The tarpaulin that partly covered it shivered with the weeping, and Daisy felt that she must comfort the poor thing. So she said, "I'm running away for the night. Shall we go together?"

At that the roller became calmer. "Are you any good at driving?" it asked.

"Well, I haven't taken a test," admitted Daisy White Cow, "but I've often watched the farmer start his car."

"Then we could manage," decided the steam roller. "Come along."

So Daisy White Cow took a little run and leaped over the hedge, and as she came down she kicked over the notice board, on purpose.

"Now we'll introduce ourselves," said the roller. "I'm Invicta, and I've heard the farmer calling you Daisy."

"Yes," agreed that animal, "Daisy White Cow."

"Pleased to greet you," said Invicta. "That high seat is where my driver sits. But you seem to have more legs than he."

"Oh, they'll fold," Daisy assured him. She climbed up with heavy puffs and settled herself in the driver's seat, with the tarpaulin over her—and up in the sky the moon laughed at the sight.

"Now, where shall we go?" asked Daisy.

"To London," replied the roller promptly. "Everyone who runs away goes there."

So he pumped off the grass and they started along the main Oxford-London road. Daisy White Cow clutched the steering wheel with her front hoofs — and the moon chuckled as she looked down.

Beginning the Journey

On and on they went. Being excited, Invicta made much noise, and people wakened up and put their heads out of bedroom windows. Then they said, "A steam roller with a cow driving—what a queer dream!" and went back to bed without a word.

Daisy White Cow didn't know that Invicta was really taking her, and she thought, "Oh, I'm clever, very clever! Now they'll give me a driving license without a test, and I shall be a great help to the farmer."

All at once Invicta stopped with a jerk, and Daisy White Cow nearly turned head over heels.

"I believe you've crumpled one of my horns," she said severely. "What made you do that?"

"Traffic lights," answered the roller briefly. "They say 'No.'"

Daisy looked at the red light. "I shouldn't bother about that!" she declared.

But Invicta waited till the light had turned green before he went on. Soon they reached the foot of a long hill.

"I hope I can manage it," Invicta said, and puffed heavily until he was halfway up. And then, just as he was thinking how well he was managing, he noticed a tiny blue motor sitting by the side of the road.

"I've tried and I can't! I've tried and I can't! I must turn back," whispered the tiny car.

"What's the matter, little one?" asked Invicta.

"Please, sir, it's this big hill," said the tiny car.

"Well, don't cry," said the roller kindly. "Daisy White Cow and I will push."

Hard Steaming

So they got behind, and Invicta steamed hard to get the little car to the top.

"Now we can go on," said Daisy White Cow happily. But when she turned the steering wheel, and Invicta puffed, they remained exactly where they were.

"Bother!" said Invicta, "All my steam has gone. We shall have to be rescued ourselves now."

Just then a policeman trod majestically toward them.

"Queer time for a roller to be steaming," he said to himself. "And I've never seen a driver so like a cow!" He rubbed his eyes and added, "It is a cow. May I see your driving license, madam?"

"I haven't one," mooed Daisy.

"Then I shall have to detain you. Will you please move on, sir."

"I can't," said Invicta sadly. "I've no steam left."

"Hm," said the policeman. "Wandering without visible means of support. I must detain you, too. Names and addresses, please."

He wrote something down in his notebook, and then turned Invicta round so that he and Daisy White Cow could slide down the hill again. Then he went for a police car to tow them back to Oxford.

When the man returned with a car he said, "Cheer up. I'm only going to detain you in my back garden for the night."

Soon they were alone in the policeman's back garden, and Daisy said, "This grass is very long—it would oblige him if I ate it!"

"Yes," replied Invicta, "and then I'll roll what's left."

That kept them busy all night, and next morning the policeman was delighted. After breakfast he brought the police inspector.

"Well," he said, "this time I will pardon you, but if it happens again I shall have to be severe.

"Shall I telephone the owners of the runaways and ask them to take them home?" said the policeman.

"An excellent idea," declared the inspector." Good-by, my friends."

So that was how the night's adventure came to an end, and although Daisy White Cow had not seen London, she was very glad to be back on the farm again.

As for Invicta, the notice, "Beware of the Steam Roller," which troubled him so much, and which had cracked in two when Daisy kicked it, was thrown away, and a new one with the words, "Steam Roller at Work" was put in its place, which was a good thing.

CLARA the CRICKET

Under a stone at the edge of the thicket
All by herself sat Clara the Cricket.
She'd a little brown suit and a little brown hat on
And a shiny brown bag, though she didn't have that on.
The sun had just set, and she knew very soon
The Crickets' Spring Chorus would sing to the moon.

As she waited she chirruped her little brown song;
It was all on one note, so she couldn't go wrong.
She sang of the earth, of the moss and the stone,
A brown sort of song of the world she had known.
Most happy was she, and her only desire
Was to trill a deep note in the Crickets' Spring Choir.

MARY C. HALL

Two Peas Went Rolling

"Ha! Ha!" laughed two little peas as they sat in the corner. "Now we are safe and will not have to go into the pot to be boiled. We shall have great adventures and roll so fast that nobody will ever be able to catch us."

The two little peas had been in one of the pods which Grandmother was shelling for dinner, but when she stopped for a moment to call to Grandfather, they had slipped through her fingers, tumbled down on the floor and rolled near the corner where she did not notice them.

"We must never forget the advice of kind Father Sun," said the biggest of the two peas. "You know he always told us we had a purpose to fulfill and that we must always remember that there is a reason for our being here."

"There is plenty of time for that later," replied the other little pea. "Let's forget that and start seeing the world."

Just then someone opened the kitchen door and a gust of cold air blew in and gave the peas a little push that started them rolling. It wasn't long before they found themselves right at the edge of the big register in the floor up which the heat came from the furnace; after the chilly corner it was very comfortable. Then again the door opened and down, down, down, into the register the peas were blown. Had it not been for a crack at the turn of the heater pipe, they would have gone right into the big heater. As it was, they slipped through the crack and fell into a little wagon below.

A Long Wait

"That was a narrow escape," whispered the smaller pea to the other, "and I'm wondering what will happen next."

"We will have to wait and see," said the other pea. "I am wedged in here so tight that I cannot even see you. Can you see me?"

"No, I can't see a thing, and how dark it is in here!"

The two little peas waited and waited but the little wagon seemed to be forgotten. Months passed and they wondered how they were ever going to fulfill their purpose, for they seemed to be getting smaller and harder and they were sure no one would want them all shriveled up and with their green coats turned brown.

"Don't you want to take your wagon out and start work in your garden?" Grandpa asked little Jim one day. Jim thought that was a fine idea so together they carried the wagon out and as they turned it over to clean it out, away rolled the two little peas into a rut made by one of the wheels of the wagon.

It was lovely to feel the warm sunshine again and the peas thought they would be happy just to spend the rest of their lives lying in the sun. But Father Sun kept reminding them that they had a purpose to fulfill.

When the Snow Melted

All day they lay in the warm sunshine, but when night fell along came a cold wintry wind from the north and by morning the ground was covered with snow, and the two little peas were nowhere to be seen. They rolled close together and promised each other that no matter what should happen they would remember kind Father Sun's advice and would never give up.

After the snow had melted away and Grandpa's big shovel took up the first shovelful of dirt, away rolled one of the little peas.

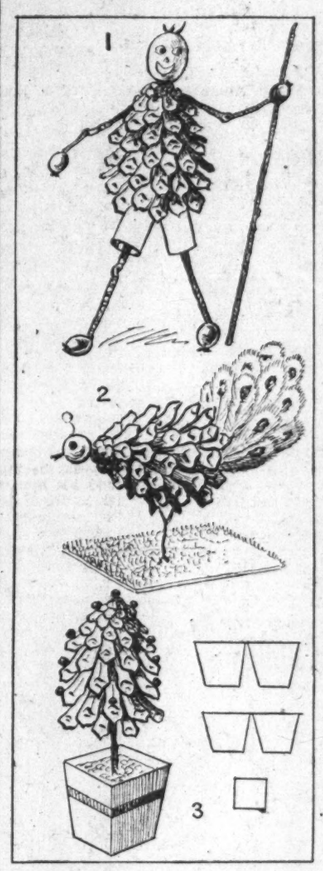
"Oh, I shall be so lonely," it cried and was about to give up in despair when Father Sun smiled down and reminded him again that he must fulfill his purpose.

"Oh! please Father Sun, tell me how to begin" begged the little pea.

"Just start reaching toward the light," replied Father Sun.

"I do hope my little partner is getting along all right," he sighed one day, and was about to spend a lot of valuable time wondering about the other little pea, but Father Sun explained to him that he must keep busy with his own growth. Then little pea made another big pull toward the light and Oh! such a glorious sight—he was out of the ground.

"Why I believe I'm growing up among flowers," thought the little pea and looking around whom should he see but the other little pea waving to him. They coiled their tendrils around each other's neck and were so happy to be together again.



Top—A Happy "Hiker." Center—A Peacock. Bottom—A Toy Plant

Nature Toys

Nature toys, which are so popular at the present time, are great fun to make, and once you begin you will think of all sorts of new ideas of your own, for the country is full of "toy"-making material which you can find in your walks.

The three little toys in the illustration are made from pine cones, pieces of twig, bird feathers and berries. Sketch No. 1 is called "The Hiker." His body is a fir cone, his head a rose hip with the features drawn in ink, and his arms and legs and staff carefully selected twigs. His "shorts" are little rolls of white paper, and his hands and feet are hawthorn berries. When you have got your material, glue the different parts together, and your happy "Hiker" will be ready for his country ramble.

Sketch No. 2 represents a peacock, but if suitable tail feathers are not available, it can be a hen. The cone is again used for the body; a small berry for the head; fine twigs for the legs and beak, and feathers for the tail. You will need some "grass" for your fine bird to stand on, and this can be made from a stiff piece of material sewn all over with loops of green wool or raffia, which, when cut, resemble grass blades.

Sketch No. 3 is a little plant made from a cone with tiny red berries glued onto the "leaves" here and there. It is mounted on a stem made from a suitable little piece of brown stick, and is planted in a tub. The tub is made of cardboard, the different pieces being joined together on the inside with strong sticky paper, cut to the shape indicated in the illustration. Color your little tub a good green, and give it a black band. Then fill it with brown paper shavings to represent soil.

Nature toys make charming little ornaments, and if you watch carefully you will discover that the cones open and close with fine or wet weather.

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Business and Industry

All-Time Record Seen for First Quarter Output of Steel

Commerce and Finance

Grocery Trade In 1936 Highest In Last 6 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Distribution of groceries in 1936 recorded one of the most satisfactory years since 1930 and continued to widen during the first two months of 1937, according to a review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Consumption, says the report, was curtailed in some industrial centers by enforced strike layoffs, and floods disrupted distributive channels temporarily.

"Following both of these transient harassments," says the survey, "the rebound has been sufficiently strong to indicate more progress in the current year than in 1936, when sales ranged from 7 to 12 per cent larger than in 1935. The increase for the first two months was 5 to as high as 15 per cent.

Dollar Volume Rises

"Dollar volume of wholesale distribution alone in 1936 totaled $3,900,000,000 according to an estimate made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. While this was an increase of 5.4 per cent from the $3,700,000,000 set down for 1935, it still was 27.8 per cent under the 1929 peak of $5,409,000,000.

"Even though the dollar volume of goods sold by wholesale grocers in 1936 was only 72.2 per cent of the 1929 figure, the physical volume was nearly 92 per cent of the 1929 total. The difference was explained by the 1936 price average being but 79 per cent in 1929.

"Producers of packaged foods have prepared for a continuance of the upward movement of both dollar and tonnage sales, which characterized 1936. Vegetable and fruit packers are confronted by labor uncertainties, as wage increases of 15 per cent already have been granted in some sections. Profits in 1936 were meager for both manufacturers and wholesalers, as not more than 25 per cent of the price advances reached the consumers.

Distribution Increases

"Distribution of groceries, both wholesale and retail, during the first two months of 1937," continues the report, "went from 5 to 10 per cent over that for the corresponding period of last year, with many districts reporting gains up to 12 and 15 per cent. This followed an increase of 7 to 12 per cent recorded for 1936 over the 1935 total.

"Retail prices crept up slowly during the last half of 1936, and at the end of the year ranged from 4 to 10 per cent higher than at the close of 1935. As this increase was not more than 25 per cent of the advance in primary markets, wider mark-ups are in prospect before the 1937 crops will have become available. Most of the upward movement is expected to occur in meats, sugar, coffee, dried beans, lard, packaged cereal goods, and some canned vegetables and fruits," concludes the survey.

Sees Cotton Goods Price Rise

NEW YORK—Another, but slower, rise in cotton gray goods prices is forecast by William D. Anderson, of Bibb Manufacturing Company, who was one of those trade observers who foresaw the 1936 boom. As the basis for his present prediction, Mr. Anderson emphasizes the continued trend to higher costs, the outlook for textile consumption and the stronger phases of raw cotton prospects.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 192

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1937, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 16, 1937.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, March 16, 1937.

The Residential Building Industry

Copies of our current Review, dated March 18, 1937, may be obtained at our offices either by mail or personal call. Ask for Review No. 512.

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Monitor Index of Business Registers a Slight Increase

General business activity increased slightly during the week ended March 13 according to The Christian Science Monitor weekly index, offsetting a portion of the previous week's decline. The advance lifted the index to 100.0 (prel.) on March 13, from 99.6 on March 6, and compared with 82.7 on March 14, 1936.

Electric power production and miscellaneous freight-car loadings were the contributing factors to the advance. Bank debits outside New York City decreased.

The gain in power output from 2,109,976,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended March 6 to 2,272,897,000 for the week ended March 13 was contrary to the usual seasonal decline, and adjustments for seasonal variation and trend carried the index close to the high level attained two weeks previously.

Freight loadings in the miscellaneous group surpassed expectations with an increase of 7003 cars in the week ended March 13 making the total 311,840, the second highest figure for this year. A year ago 255,515 cars were loaded in this group.

The bank debits figures, which represent check transactions in selected cities outside of financial centers, dropped off more than was expected in the second week of the month.

Labor strikes and advancing commodity prices continued to threaten the otherwise favorable business outlook. Except, however, in plants affected by strikes, production schedules were well maintained. Trade was more directly affected.

Steel ingot output was speeded up to 89 per cent of capacity, the Iron Age estimated. Average weekly output was the largest since the record high of May, 1929. Backlogs of orders continued to rise.

Production of automobiles was curtailed moderately last week but only in strike-closed plants. Estimates by Ward's Reports, Inc., indicated an output of 98,978 units as against 103,629 in the previous week; but both General Motors and Ford reported gains while Chrysler output dropped off sharply.

Retail trade gains, on the other hand, failed to come up to full expectations for the season. Labor difficulties, unsettled weather conditions and heavier federal income tax payments were given as the main reasons for the lag in trade. Increases over a year averaged about 13 per cent for the country.

Wage increases were the dominating news of the textile industry and affected both the woolen and worsted mills of New England and the cotton mills of the South. Strike interruptions have been inconspicuous but efforts to unionize the industry are under way. The present low stocks of textiles, however, emphasize the seriousness of any possible shutdowns within the industry.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mar13* 1937	Mar6 1937	Mar14 1936
Combined index	100.0	99.6	82.7
Bk debits outside NYC	92.3	93.3	80.6
Elec power prod	100.7	99.8	91.5
Misc car loadings	106.0	105.4	84.2

*Preliminary.

Allied Kid Reports Gains

February business of Allied Kid Company exceeded preliminary estimates, showing a gain of 10 per cent in physical volume and an increase of 19 per cent in net dollar sales over February of last year. It was announced by Ben[illegible] Simons, treasurer of the company.

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Substantial Rise In Home Building Predicted for 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sounds of hammer and saw throughout the United States are today telling the story of a revival in the building industry which construction experts here hold will continue upon an enlarged scale during 1937. Residential building especially is expected to benefit from a demand for improved housing.

The prospects of more building in 1937 were considered against a statistical background showing that in 1936 construction was up 23.9 per cent over the total for 1935. Increasing construction almost double that of 1935 provided new residential building for 153,237 families, according to records of the United States Department of Labor.

Emphasizing the activity in the construction field, building during January and February of this year gained 22 per cent over that of the first two months of 1936, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reported. The total value of construction work started in the 37 Eastern States during February was placed at $188,590,800, as compared with a total of $140,419,100 in February, 1936.

Residential building last month amounted to $63,011,700, or more than twice the total reported for the month last year, the Dodge reports said.

One feature of the survey indicated a slowing up of Public Works Administration projects, of which only $128,079,200 was begun during the first two months of 1937, as against $133,506,200 started in the same period of 1936.

The decline in government construction, when compared with a rise in private building, was viewed favorably as indicating a revival of interest in the building industry by normal factors.

Chicago Business Spotty Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago business was rather spotty last week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. The increase in labor trouble acted as a handicap to an otherwise good pre-Easter turnover.

In retail circles business was said to have been the best in more than seven years. Likewise, wholesalers had their hands full keeping up with last minute orders.

The discouraging factors were confined mostly to the manufacturing field, where sit-down strikes and other worries by the managements had the effect of curtailing what a few weeks ago promised to be a continued spurt.

Heavy attendance at conventions also was noted during the week, with hotels reporting good percentages of occupancy. The taxi strike turned business to the regular transit lines, with the buses the biggest beneficiaries.

Public utilities continue to lead last year in their service to the consumer.

North American Light Shows a Profit in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—North American Light and Power Company reports a net income for 1936 of $478,877, after all charges and deductions of accumulated preferred dividends on subsidiary companies. In 1935 the company had a net deficit of $135,654.

Operating revenues of the system aggregated $44,707,631 during the year, an increase of $2,485,735, or 5.9 per cent over 1935. Electric revenues amounted to $25,054,220, an increase of 6.1 per cent over the previous year, while gas revenues aggregated $9,543,336, little changed from a year previous. Electric output of the company's subsidiaries aggregated 1,216,017,009 kilowatt-hours for 1936, an increase of 9.6 per cent over 1935. Electric customers, the report states, increased 15,562 during the year to a total of 375,672.

Vulcan Detinning Company

Vulcan Detinning Company reports for 1936 net profit of $321,424, allowing for inventory adjustments, equal, after annual dividend requirements on 15,223 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock outstanding, to $6.66 each on 32,258 shares of $100-par common stock. Net profit in 1935 was $311,318, or $6.26 a common share.

New England Bank Interest in 1936 Lowest in 9 Years

By the Associated Press

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston announced typical interest rates received and paid by New England banks, members of the First Federal Reserve District, fell to a lower level in 1936 than at any time in the past nine years.

Percentages which were typical of the greatest number of banks, the announcemnt said, showed that interest charges on loans and discounts, charged by banks outside Boston, decreased from a high of 6.2 in 1929 to 5.5 in 1935 and 5.3 in 1936.

Similarly, returns from investments in bonds and stocks dropped from a high of 5.0 in 1928 to 3.6 in 1936.

The typical rate charged by Boston banks on loans and discounts in 1936 was 2.8 per cent and returns on bonds and stocks were 2.6 per cent.

Characteristic interest payments on savings deposits by banks outside Boston also decreased, the statement showed. In 1929 a typical payment was 5.8 per cent and in 1936 a typical payment was 2 per cent.

The announcement also showed a steady decrease in interest payments on other deposits. In 1929 a typical payment was 2.7 per cent and in 1936 1 per cent was reported as a characteristic payment.

Typical interest payments by Boston banks last year were 1.6 per cent on savings and .5 per cent on other time deposits, the announcement said.

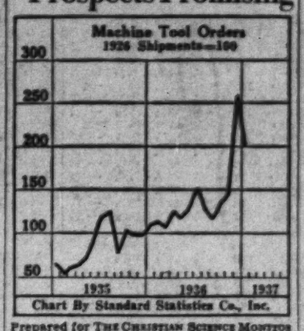
The Federal Reserve statement also showed 30.6 per cent of the income of member banks outside Boston, was used to pay salaries during 1936. In 1935, 27 and 7-10ths per cent went for salaries. The percentages were listed in the announcement as typical."

Boston banks, members of the Federal Reserve System, paid 32.1 per cent of income as salaries, the announcement said, again terming the figure "typical."

Typical dividend payments by member banks outside of Boston fell from a high of 12.8 per cent of income in 1930 to a low of 4.6 in 1933 and rose to 10.8 per cent in 1935. In 1936, a typical dividend payment was figured at 10.2 per cent of the bank's total income.

Last year Boston banks paid 17.7 per cent of income in dividends, the Federal Reserve announcement said, terming the figure as "typical."

Machine Tool Order Prospects Promising



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prospects for larger sales in the industrial machinery and equipment field are promising, with wide gains in orders certain to be experienced in the excavating and construction, machine tool, boiler and many miscellaneous heavy machinery divisions.

Sales for this group of trades should show an average increase for 1937 of about 25 per cent over last year's totals. The demand for machine tools will remain at a high level for an indefinite period ahead.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The government bond market declined so sharply last week as practically to equal the break in British consols in London last month, and so to confirm the most recent bearish guesses. The local Federal Reserve Bank's index of government bonds, which was just under 108 at the beginning of the month, hit a temporary bottom last Wednesday a shade over 105, with the sharpest declines taking place last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

These declines considerably exceeded the break on the previous Friday, the 12th, and ended in an apparent selling climax. However, the recovery on Thursday was slight, and the decline was continued on Friday and Saturday. By the end of the week the 2½s, sold last December at par and traded since then as high as 101 22-32 to yield as low as 2.38 per cent, had dropped to 98 25-32, and closed the week at only 99 1-32, to yield about 2.58 per cent if purchased now and held to maturity.

Principal selling appeared to come from banks, which have been the largest buyers for four years. The Reserve statement on Friday morning revealed that New York banks had disposed of $112,000,000 of government bonds during the week. Toward the end of the week some insurance company buying was reported.

The easy money statement of Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board had no perceptible effect whatever on the market. The Friday decline of the previous week had been attributed to fear that the board would tighten money in order to curb commodity price rises.

Immediate developments seemed to play but slight part in the decline. There was some concern at the beginning of the week that March 15 Treasury quarter-date operations might be tightening the market, but the Friday statement revealed an increase of $70,000,000 in excess reserves.

Other explanations concerned the Treasury. One was that income tax receipts were not coming up to the inflated estimate which had previously been officially hinted. Another was that in accord with the political trend of today.

Support Buying Not Observed

An explanation of wider credence was that the banks are preparing for the final May 1 installment of higher reserve requirements. In the light of rising commodity prices and commercial loans, the margin of excess reserves shrinks steadily, and the day of its exhaustion is put nearer and nearer.

There were rumors of support buying from the Treasury on the way down. The Treasury has numerous trust funds, similar to but smaller than the Old Age Reserve Account, into which funds are continually flowing, which it can use at will to step in and support its own issues. Contrary to popular supposition, however, there was not thought to be any appreciable buying by the Stabilization Fund.

Its formula appears to be to buy up francs and/or sterling as the present heavy demand for dollars throws the former two on the market; then it sells these back to their home funds for gold; it sells the gold to the United States Treasury for bank balances, with which it sallies into the foreign exchange market again, while the Treasury throws the gold into the Inactive Gold Fund, which is mounting rapidly. Recent Treasury statements show the following totals:

Date	Total in Inactive Gold Fund	Day's Increment
Feb. 27	$204,644,000	...
March 12	256,926,000	...
March 13	264,570,000	$5,643,000
March 15	266,535,000	1,766,000
March 16	276,114,000	9,778,000
March 17	283,547,000	7,434,000

Some of Mr. Eccles' words led to speculation on whether the Federal Reserve banks might be stepping in to the market to add to their portfolios of government issues, adding to the now famous figure of $2,430,000,000 of government securities which has appeared unchanged in the weekly reserve statement for some four years. Friday's statement showed the figure unchanged. It did, however, reveal that the system had done some shifting about of its portfolio to the advantage of the market for Government bonds.

Behind the $2,430,000,000 façade the reserve system is constantly changing the list, switching from long to short-term issues or vice versa. Last week presumably the system held some of the April 15 3's for which the new 2½'s were offered. The Reserve does not directly accept such exchanges. Presumably it sold out the 3's, which of course rated as a short-term issue, and replaced them with either new 2½'s or some other long bond.

This has been the most severe shakeout in the Government bond market in several years and the first sharp decline of its kind since the unsettlement in the fall of 1933 when the RFC was juggling the price of gold daily in accord with the Warren-Pearson gold-wand theory of prices.

Bonds Show Weakness

It was, however, by no means confined to Government bonds. The whole list of corporates and tax-exempts sold off, in many cases even more sharply than the Treasury list.

As a result, the volume of new issues has virtually come to a standstill. Two large issues slated for this week, the $42,000,000 of Argentine 4's, and the $36,000,000 Detroit City Gas issue were formally withdrawn from offering until the market steadies. Last week's new offerings were reported by the New York Times as only $18,108,000, next to the smallest week's offerings this year. Railroad equipment offerings seem to be the category least affected by the current unsettlement.

Many searchings of heart among bankers have resulted from the decline in the bond market, as to proper portfolio policy from now on. A country banker quoted extensively on the front page of the American Banker on Saturday (Theodore G. Frentz, assistant cashier of the New American Bank of Oshkosh, Wis.) suggested that the "average country bank," in the light of present prospects, should among other things "plug sound local loans as hard as possible and avoid the bond market to the limit of your ability."

The Manufacturers' Trust Company, on the other hand, large New York bank which has recently voiced its faith in the policy of buying long-term governments—has shown an unusually good earnings recovery from 1933, and has aggressively cultivated country bank bond accounts, circularized some of its accounts last week with the reassurance that it considers high-grade securities to have again come into a buying range."

The stock market again was crowded from the center of the news, but it also declined, paradoxically, along with high-grade bonds. Rails touched a new high for the recovery during the week but then succumbed to the general weakness in the industrial list, which was led downward by the steels. Among the reasons given for weakness in industrials was the epidemic of sit-down strikes, and also the between-the-lines implications in the Washington news, that price increases might be cracked down on if they did not appear justified by wage or raw material cost increases. The Dow-Jones index of industrial shares has fallen in the last fortnight to January levels.

As generally expected, short-time money rates continued to firm. Acceptance rates were marked up to ½ per cent. While still almost a nominal figure, this brings the open-market rate up on a level with the local Reserve Bank's bill-buying rate.

Commodity trading continued phenomenally active. Trading in hide futures reached a new all-time high on Monday and rubber futures had one of their most active days on record. Silk traders are also enjoying halcyon times.

Steel Operations Rise 2 Points To 89 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — With production rates approaching practical capacity, steelmakers continue to add somewhat to their operating rate with a resulting advance of the national rate to 89 per cent of capacity, two points above the previous week, according to the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh added two points, reaching 91 per cent. Detroit regained its 100 per cent rate, Cincinnati rose four points to 72 and Cleveland four points to 82, Wheeling increased one point to 97, Birmingham three points to 80 and Eastern Pennsylvania half a point to 58 per cent. There was no change in the rates of Chicago at 82½, Youngstown at 85, New England at 97 and St. Louis at 82. Buffalo was the only center losing, a decline of three points bringing its rate to 80 per cent.

Demand Is Enormous

"With the steel industry using every effort to produce its maximum tonnage, export inquiry superposed on a domestic demand not equaled in many years and orders consistently exceeding shipments the situation resolves itself into a struggle by consumers to obtain deliveries and by producers to find means to make a heavier tonnage," says the report.

"In some grades of steel sheets deliveries now are extended 22 weeks. Some blast furnace interests are sold out fully to the middle of the year.

"Present steel production indicates the probability of the first three months of 1937 establishing an all-time record for an initial quarter," continues the survey. "March apparently is headed for production of more than 5,000,000 tons, and the quarter for a total of 14,264,000 tons or more. This would exceed output of the first quarter of 1929 and fall only 875,000 tons short of second quarter, 1929, the highest quarterly record of all time, 15,139,000 tons.

"If close to 90 per cent of present capacity is engaged through second quarter a new record for all time will be established. By comparison, total ingot production of all 1932 was only 13,322,000 tons.

Scrap Prices Rise

"Scrap continues an important factor, with steadily rising prices. Tonnages bought for export have congested railroads at Boston, Port Richmond, N. Y., and other ports in the absence of sufficient ships, and embargoes have been laid by railroads against accepting further shipments to these destinations."

Continued advance in prices of steelmaking scrap under pressure of heavy consumption has carried the composite price 25 cents higher, to $21.17. Scrap also exerted a lifting effect on the iron and steel composite, raising it 11 cents, to $40.10. Unchanged prices hold the finished steel composite unchanged at $60.70.

Federal Deficit Continues Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Federal gross expenditures in February were considerably larger than in the like period in 1936, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

This increase more than offset a gain in revenue. Consequently, the deficit amounted to $300,000,000 this year, as against $285,000,000 last year. The Government, says the institute, thus continued to add more fuel to the inflationary movement. Only part of the deficit in February was met by withdrawing funds from the Treasury. There was, consequently, more borrowing and the debt rose during the month to a new record high figure.

As the result of the high rate of expenditures in February as well as in previous months, expenditures in the first eight months of the current fiscal year were larger than in the same period of last year. This is especially noteworthy since expenditures in the last fiscal year reached the highest annual total for any peacetime year on record.

North American 1936 Net $1.74 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Co., public utility holding concern, with operating properties in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and District of Columbia, reported 1936 consolidated net income of $16,743,621, equal after dividends on preferred stock to $1.74 a share of common. This compared with $13,431,472, or $1.35 a share in 1935.

Electric output of subsidiaries for 1936 totaled 5,986,328,829 kilowatt hours, an increase of 10.79 per cent over 1935 and 17.83 per cent of 1929, the two previous peak years, J. F. Fogarty, president, reported.

For the first two months of 1937 electric output was approximately 14 per cent ahead of same period last year.

Mr. Fogarty said North American Co.'s "existing generating facilities are ample for present needs and expected demands during 1937."

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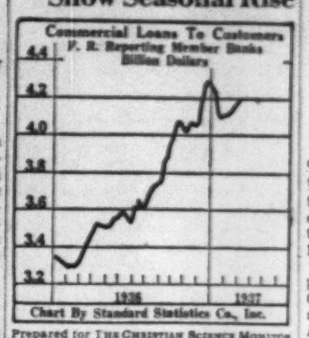
NEW YORK

Commercial Loans Show Seasonal Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Business borrowings usually rise during this season of the year because of the heavier inventories needed for the Easter season and the prospective spring expansion in many lines.

This year, however, business is faced with the necessity of carrying larger inventories not only because of demand prospects, but also as a protection against rising prices.

At least a part of the advance in commercial loans, therefore, can be attributed to the increase in commodity prices, which are still moving upward.

Many PWA Power Projects Held Up By Court Action

WASHINGTON (AP)—PWA officials advised Administrator Harold L. Ickes that 65 of the agency's electric power projects were being held up by court action.

In a report on the PWA power program, they said 60 of the projects held up were new developments estimated to cost $38,776,982. Three were additions to existing plants, to cost $1,379,929. The other two, calculated to cost $30,000,000, were described as new projects tied up by injunctions immediately after being started.

The summary, covering the non-federal power program as of Feb. 1, listed 281 allotments, aggregating $96,824,288. The sum is being supplemented by applicants to the extent of $129,461,439.

Engineers estimated the program would supply enough power for 5,000,000 people.

Loadings Increase 2 P. C. in Week; Up 21.4 P. C. Over 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 748,993 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 13.

This was an increase of 14,8[illegible] cars, or 2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 132,056, or 21.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 151,562, or 25.4 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	—Incr. Over— Last Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	311,840	7003	56,325
Less than carlot merchandise	169,648	†1224	11,849
Coal	166,394	7198	55,607
Grain and grain products	28,781	110	†6,342
Livestock	11,509	61	†680
Forest products	38,821	2,401	7,522
Ore	10,115	†549	3,273
Coke	11,885	†134	4,502

†Decrease.

Decline in World Industrial Output Month of January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was a recession in world industrial production during January, according to the monthly statement on foreign economic conditions just issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The volume of output, says the report, declined in the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Germany, and in a number of the South American countries. Slight gains occurred in France, Austria, and the Netherlands.

Despite the slight decline in Great Britain during January, business activity is still being maintained at a high rate, especially in industries affected by the extensive rearmament program. The metal trades are now working at capacity and are having difficulty in expanding output sufficiently to meet new demands. Building activity is substantially higher than a year ago, with non-residential construction, resulting partly from rearmament, taking the lead.

In France, government purchasing has contributed to the support of heavy industry, and buying in anticipation of higher prices is in evidence. Exports have benefited only slightly from devaluation, as the rapid rise in the internal price level has canceled much of the advantage that might otherwise be traceable to rising world prices.

International trade, as measured by the combined indexes of the gold value and of the volume of world trade in 75 countries, reached new high points for the recovery period in December. The index of the volume of world trade now stands at 90.3 per cent of the 1929 average; the value index at 42.5 per cent of the 1929 level.

World prices of foodstuffs and raw materials advanced for the third consecutive month during January, bringing the combined index of nine internationally traded commodities to 86.5 per cent of the 1928 average. The largest percentage gains occurred in copper, rubber, tea, silk, and sugar Although tin prices declined in January, they have since risen to the highest level since 1927.

Nash Operating at Capacity

More than 1937 Nash and LaFayette cars already have been produced and shipped than during the entire model year of 1936, Vice-President C. H. Bliss of the Nash Motors division of Nash Kelvinator Corporation reports. All three factories are operating at capacity to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing dealer body.

Southern California Water Company

First Mortgage 4½% Bonds Due October 1, 1960

Price 99 and interest to yield 4.57%

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BOSTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A Strong New England Institution
Steadily Growing

Highlights of 1936

The Boston Mutual made an increase in Business of over Four Million, Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The total income for the year was $3,813,752, a gain of $262,277.29 over the year before.

On December 31, 1936, the Company had 253,380 policies in force guaranteeing insurance protection of more than Seventy-Nine Million Dollars, to be exact, $79,357,102.

Over One Million, Six Hundred Thousand Dollars was paid in 1936 to policyholders and beneficiaries.

Since its organization, the Company has paid over Twenty-Six Million, Three Hundred Thousand Dollars to its policyholders.

The Company takes pride in its long record of prompt payment of death claims and all other benefits to its policyholders and beneficiaries.

Total assets on December 31, 1936 amounted to $11,972,223.89 of which the sum of $10,838,429 represents the reserve to protect existing policy contracts.

The total liabilities of the Company on December 31, 1936 were $11,391,594.81 and the net surplus was $580,629.08.

Dividends to Policyholders in 1937

This is a Mutual Company and all divisible surplus is returned to its policyholders in the form of Dividends. The Directors have declared the same rate of dividends for 1937 on both Ordinary and Weekly Premium policies as prevailed in 1936.

HERBERT O. EDGERTON, President — JAY R. BENTON, Vice-President

EDWARD C. MANSFIELD, Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Jay R. Benton, Francis J. Carney, Willard B. Clark, Herbert O. Edgerton, Damon E. Hall, Frank H. Hardison, Lester G. Hathaway, Seward W. Jones, Robert Luce, Edward C. Mansfield, William P. MacPherson, John W. Mamo, Frank L. Richardson

HOME OFFICE

BOSTON MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

160 Congress Street, Boston

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,150,000
Previous day	713,030
1937 vol. to date	150,835,276
1936 vol. to date	149,226,592

Stocks Continue Declining Trend In Light Trading

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Led by steels, motors and rails, stocks fell 1 to 4 or more points in today's market.

The list encountered a little support after a selling burst at the opening, but volume dwindled appreciably on the recovery. The slide was resumed again in the fourth period in active dealings, when many of the leaders reached new lows for the day.

United States Issues Again Off

U. S. Government securities improved early, but soon went into fresh decline. Corporate loans slipped with stocks. Wheat and cotton futures soared on reports of heavy foreign buying.

Conspicuous on the downside during the greater part of the session in stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Chrysler, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Standard Oil of N. J., General Electric, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Goodyear, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Deere, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Loew's, American Steel Foundries and Crown Cork.

General Motors was resistant, along with Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, National Distillers, Electric Power & Light and Seaboard Oil.

Mining issues were in arrears as non-ferrous metal rates in London dropped.

U. S. Bonds Lower

U. S. Government bonds rallied mildly today but later support was lacking and they drifted lower in a quiet market.

A few issues managed to withstand the trend but in others losses were as much as ¾ of a point. Dealers said investors again appeared to have joined the sideline group to await something more concrete in the way of money market prospects.

High-grade corporates declined as a group, while the more speculative tinged issues followed mixed courses. Rails recoiled a bit with Rock Island General 4s, "Katy" 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Allegheny stamped 5s declining ½ to more than a point.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 5s of 1964 broke more than 5 points and the 5s of 1974 nearly 5 to provide two of the outstanding swings in the corporate section. Hiram Walker 4¼s declined a point or so and International Paper 5s lost nearly that much.

Abitibi Power 5s, however, gained about 2 and fractional improvement was shown by Shell Union 3½s, Loew's 3½s and Anaconda 4½s.

Foreign bonds were slow to open and loath to move importantly once they had come out. Slightly uneven trends obtained.

Baldwin Locomotive 6s with warrants unstamped and stamped and 6s exwarrants unstamped and stamped soared 10 to 30 points or so in the curb market.

Wheat Values React Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 22 (AP)—Rains in Nebraska and forecasts of moisture in Kansas and other important states led late today to sharp reactions from feverish advances of wheat values.

More than 2 cents setback from the day's top quotations in Chicago took place. The late downturns were in the face of a 1,503,000 bushels decrease of the United States wheat visible supply total announced today.

At the close, wheat was ⅞-1⅞ above Saturday's finish, May 1.39¼-⅜, July 1.26⅛-¼, corn ⅝-1⅜ up, May 1.11⅝-½, July 1.07, oats unchanged to ¼ lower, and provisions 2 cents to 12 cents down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Nearness of the Easter holiday restricted business in the stock market today, and prices closed weak. Continental selling depressed international and transatlantic issues, while the industrial and mining groups were quiet.

Paris: Prices were generally lower in the Bourse and rentes closed with losses of 95 to 180 centimes.

Liverpool: General speculative buying induced by strong over-seas markets pushed cotton futures 19 to 21 points higher. Offerings were light owing to an improved technical position following last week's decline.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Europe				
Sterling: Demand	$4.88¼	$4.88¼		$4.8397
Cables	4.88⅛	4.88⅛		4.8397
France—franc	.0459	.0459		†
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1684½		.1605
Switz'l'd—franc	.2278	.2277½		†
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛		.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5470	.5470		†
Sweden—krona	.2520	.2519		.4537
Norway—krone	.2456	.2455		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2182	.2182		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875		.2362
C'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349		†
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445½	.0445½		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0161
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234		.0220
South America				
Argentine—peso	.3256	.3256		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615		.2025
Chile—peso	.0617	.0617		.2060
Peru—sol	.2650	.2650		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5700‡	.5550‡		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2852	.2851		.8440
India—rupee	.3692	.3692		.4180
Java—florin	.5502	.5502		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3044	.3042		*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2985		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5744	.5750		.9613
Phil Isls—peso	.5019	.5025		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	1.0009	1.0009		1.0031
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Partly changed; new value not determined.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	51½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51½	51½	51½	
80½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	6	76½	74¾	74¾	−2¼
23⅝	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	29	20½	19½	19½	−1
25⅝	24⅓	Adams-Millis (3)	4	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
36	31⅝	Addressograph (1)	5	33⅛	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	3	Advance Rums	1	3	3	3	
80¼	73⅛	Air Reduc (1a)	7	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	−1⅛
5¼	3⅝	Air-Way El Ap	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	3⅞	Alleghany	71	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
58½	43	Allegheny pf xw	1	55½	55½	55½	Mar19
59⅝	43½	Allegheny pf $30 xw	7	58	56	56	−4
59	43¾	Allegheny pf $40 xw	1	56	56	56	Mar18
53½	41½	Allegheny pr pf	1	47½	47½	47½	− ½
48⅝	36½	Allegheny Steel (.40g)	15	42	39¼	39⅝	−2¼
258½	235	Al Chem & D (6)	7	236	234	234	−5
33½	26½	Allied Mills (⅛g)	3	26½	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	64	19¼	18½	18½	− ⅛
85	81	Allied St pf (8)	5	83½	83½	83½	− ⅝
83½	63½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	55	65	63¼	65	− ¼
39⅝	36½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	36	36	36	Mar19
6⅞	4½	Amal Leather	30	7½	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
53⅞	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	4	44	43	43	−3
114⅝	101	Amerada (2)	9	105½	104¾	104¾	−2¼
101⅛	82	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	40	92	88	88	−5
41⅝	30¼	Am Bk Note (½g)	8	30⅝	30⅝	30¾	− ⅛
80⅝	66	Am Br Sh (2)	3	68½	66	66	
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	14	107	106	106⅝	+ ⅛
174	153⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Mar17
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	5	62¾	61	61	−3
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	2	93	93	93	−1½
90¾	7	Am Chain & C (1g)	8	83¼	81½	81½	−2
134⅞	118	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	128	128	128	Mar18
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	101	101	Mar17
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	3	19⅝	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
29⅝	26⅜	Am Comi Alc (¾e)	9	28	27½	27½	− ¼
33⅜	28⅛	Am Crys Sug (2g)	10	29	28⅜	28⅜	−1
13½	8½	Am Encaus Til	18	13¼	11⅞	11⅞	
17	13	Am Europ	1	15	15	15	Mar18
15¾	7¼	Am Ex For Pow	98	11½	10⅝	10⅝	−1¼
58⅞	49	Am Ex F P $6 pf	¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	− ¼
68⅝	57	Am Ex F P $7 pf	2	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	−1⅛
38½	20¼	Am Ex F P 2d pf	6	32	29	29	−3
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	19¼	18¾	18¾	− ⅝
11⅛	6½	Am Hide & Lea	70	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅝
55⅝	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	8	50	47¾	47¾	−2⅝
52⅜	46½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	47¾	47¼	47¼	Mar19
4¾	2½	Am Ice	13	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
27⅜	17½	Am Ice pf (½g)	5	26	24½	24½	− ½
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	22	16¼	15½	15½	− ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	19	51	48	49	−3
125	114	Am Loco pf	1	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	− ⅝
29⅛	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	11	26	25½	25½	−1¼
13⅝	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	6	11⅞	11¼	11¼	− ⅜
68⅜	50¼	Am Metal	22	61½	60	60	−1½
129½	124	Am Met 6% pf (6)	5	122½	122½	122½	−1½
16⅛	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	51	13	12½	12½	− ⅝
87⅛	66¼	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	4	68½	68	68	− ⅝
72½	55½	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	5	58	57	57	−1½
29½	24¼	Am Ra & St S (.60)	93	25⅝	24½	24½	−2
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	137	39½	37½	37⅝	−1⅞
36	31	Am Safe Raz (2)	12	31	31	31	
29	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	6	25½	25	25	− ⅝
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	97	96	93¼	92¼	−4¾
154	143	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	143	143	143	Mar20
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	6	106½	106½	106½	
7½	3½	Am Smelt rts	226	5¼	4½	4½	− ⅛
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	2	61	61	61	
73¼	59½	Am Sti Fdrs (½g)	21	60	57½	57½	−3½
38½	22	Am Stores (2)	4	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
56¼	48	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	49	48½	48½	
143¾	136¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	136½	136½	136½	Mar16
25⅞	22½	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	22	21⅜	21⅜	− ⅛
187	171¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	38	171	168½	168½	−2¾
99	78¼	Am Tobacco (5)	10	79½	78½	78½	−1
99⅛	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	12	81¼	80¾	81¼	− ¼
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	129	129	129	Mar20
20½	16½	Am Type Fdrs	21	17	16⅜	16¾	− ⅜
29½	23⅝	Am W Wks (.20g)	28	24	23¼	23¼	− ½
107	101	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	101	101	101	Mar18
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	18	12½	11½	11½	− ⅝
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	8	72¼	70⅝	70⅝	−1¾
1¾	1	Am Wtg P	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	6	Am Wtg P pf	27	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ¼
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	94	16	14½	14¾	−1⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	180	180	180	Mar 5
79⅝	44½	Amer Tobacco	1	62	62	62	−4¼
69½	52¼	Anaconda (¼g)	291	62⅛	59⅝	59¾	−2¾
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	90	90	90	Mar20
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	37	23¼	22	22	
37½	30½	Andes Copper	1	32	32	32	Mar18
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8	8	8	Mar20
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	43½	43½	43½	− ½
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	4	110	109¾	110	+ ¼
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	121	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅜
99½	81⅞	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	97	97	97	
1.6	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Mar10
70½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	22	68	66¾	67	−1
16¾	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	15	14¾	14	14	−1⅛
17⅜	14	Artloom	4	14	14	14	
24¾	19½	Assd Dry Gds	13	21½	20½	20¾	− ½
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	99	99	99	
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	1	125	125	125	Mar12
57½	50¾	Assd Invest (3)	2	50	50	50	−1
106	102	Assd Inv pf (5)	*1	102	102	102	Mar19
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	39	83¾	7 ½	80	−3¾
104	100¼	Atchison pf (5)	2	101½	100⅞	100⅞	− ⅛
55½	44½	Atl Cst Line (1e)	21	50½	47¾	47¾	−3¼
29	25	Atl G & W I (†)	1	27½	26⅝	26⅝	Mar17
44	37	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	2	40	39½	39½	Mar17
37	30⅝	Atl Refin (1)	21	33	32	32	−1⅜
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111½	111½	111½	−1
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	65	1⅞	17¾	17¾	− ⅜
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (⅝g)	9	87½	86	86	Mar18
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	7	17	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅛
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	4	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	9	8	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	79	8¼	8	8	− ⅜
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	86	8¾	8	8	−1
9¼	71	Baldwin Loc asd	57	8	7½	7¼	− ½
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	120	119	119	+4
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	9	120	119	119	+1½
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	225	37⅞	35¼	35⅞	− ⅛
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	23	43¾	41½	43	−1
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¾
43¾	35	Barber Co (¾e)	31	39	37⅜	37½	−1¾
32	25¾	Barker Bros	2	28	27¾	27¾	
35¼	26½	Barnsdall (1)	71	30⅞	29⅝	29⅝	−1⅜
20¼	17¼	Bayuk Cig (.183¾g)	7	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅜
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ¼
106¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	122½	102½	102½	− ⅜
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	*1	110	110	110	Mar16
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	9	13¾	13½	13½	− ¼
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	⅝	86¼	86½	86½	Mar18
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	16	25⅜	25¼	25¼	− ¼
23¾	20⅝	Bend Ind L (.45g)	6	21	20¾	20¾	− ¼
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	2	58½	56⅞	57	− ⅛
105½	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	118	93½	91½	92	−3
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	1	19⅛	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
129½	123½	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	2	126	122½	122½	−1½
69¾	58½	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	− ¼
38	31⅝	Black & Deck (½g)	3	31	31	31	−1
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	3	27⅜	26¼	26¼	−1⅝
49¾	31⅝	Boeing Airpl	29	45½	43¾	43⅞	−1⅝
48½	41	Bohn Alum (3)	7	43½	42¾	42¾	−1¼
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	33	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅜
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	7	80¼	79½	79½	−1⅜
14	8¼	Boston & Me	12	14	12½	12½	−1½
4½	3½	Botany C M A	2	3½	3½	3½	
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.80)	32	19¾	18⅞	19	− ⅜
59¾	47⅞	Briggs Mfg (2a)	15	48¼	45¼	46¼	−1¾
53½	44	Briggs & Str (3)	1	46	46	46	+ ½
47	42	Bristol-Myr (2.40)	3	43¾	42¾	42¾	− ¾
8	6⅜	Bklyn & Qu T	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
38½	32	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	*1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Mar16
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	5	43	43	43	
102¼	98	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Mar17
52¾	41	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	5	41¼	41	41	− ¼
50	47½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	48	47½	47½	Mar19
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	10	20⅞	20½	20½	−1
25½	20	Bucyrus-Erie	35	20¼	19½	19⅝	− ⅜
14⅜	12	Budd Mfg	50	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅜
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	84	84	84	Mar20
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	21	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	6	39¼	39	39	− ¾
65¼	51	Bulova (4a)	8	56	54¼	54½	−1⅝
53⅝	31⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	10	32	31	31	−1
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	8	9	9	9	
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	32	32	32	Mar16
18¼	13⅛	Butler Bros (.15g)	36	17	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
36½	29⅛	Butler Br pf (1½)	9	33¼	33	33	− ¾
9¼	5⅝	Butte C & Z (.05e)	52	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−1
33¾	27¾	Byers Co	35	29½	27	27½	−2¼
34⅝	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	11	32	31½	31½	− ⅛
		—C—					
48¼	40	Calif Pack (⅞a)	3	40½	40½	40¼	− ¾
50⅛	50⅛	Calif Pack pf	2	50	50	50	− ¼
6½	2½	Callahan Z-Ld	140	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
61	16¼	Calumet & H (¼g)	61	16¼	15	15¼	−1½
37⅝	31⅞	Campbell Wy (1)	4	32	31½	31½	− ¾
58¼	27½	Can D G Ale	113	36¼	34⅝	34⅞	−1⅞
17⅛	14½	Canadian Pac	90	14⅝	14	14	−1
61¾	53⅞	Cannon Mills (½g)	*3	62½	52¾	52¾	2½ Mar19
18⅛	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	6	16½	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
8⅝	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	12	8⅛	8	8	− ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	16	150½	149	149	−4
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	9	91	88	88	−3
36⅜	26¾	Celanese (⅝g)	42	33	31¾	31⅝	−1¾
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Mar16
48¼	36½	Celotex	2	43	41½	43½	−1½
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	34	33½	34	Mar19
12⅝	8¾	Cent Fdy	50	11½	10½	10⅝	− ⅛
41¾	37	Cent RR NJ	2	38¼	36½	36½	− ⅜
24⅜	17	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ⅜
14½	10⅛	Century Rib (.10g)	7	14½	14	14	Mar16
86⅜	67½	Cerro de Pas (4)	28	77	74	74	−4
23⅝	18¾	Certain-teed	32	18	17½	17½	− ½
57	35½	Champ P&F (¾g)	18	55	52¼	52¼	−4¾
48	41	Checker Cab	2	41¼	41	41¼	Mar19
68⅞	61	Ches & Oh (2.80)	51	61	59⅞	60	−1½
100	48¾	Ches & O pf (4)	3	99	99	99	
90½	84	Ches Corp (3)	1	84½	84½	84½	Mar19
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	3	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
13½	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	2	12	11¼	11¼	−1¼
23¼	16¾	Chi & N W	25	5¾	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
59¾	11½	Chi & N W pf	1	17	17	17	− ⅝
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
21	16	Chi Gt W pf	2	17	16¼	16¼	−1⅝
32	28¾	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	2	28½	28¼	28¼	− ⅛
	¼	Chi M St P & P	23		2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P&P pf	33	6½	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
33	23	Chi Pneu T	8	26½	25⅞	25⅞	−1⅜
71¾	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	*1	64¼	64¼	64¼	− ⅜
3⅝	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	6	⅛	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
8¾	5¾	C R I & P 6% pf	5	7¾	7¼	7¼	− ½
10¼	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	4	9⅜	8½	8½	− ⅝
27½	22⅞	Chi Yell Cab (3)	1	22⅞	24¼	22⅞	Mar18
22½	18½	Chick Cot Oil	8	20	19½	19¾	Mar18

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅞	12½	Childs Co	9	13½	13⅜	13½	− ⅛
135½	116⅜	Chrysler (1½g)	143	134½	126½	131¼	−5⅛
21⅜	18⅛	City Ice & F (2)	9	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	
10⅜	9	City Stirs	1	9¾	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
38⅛	32½	Clark Equ (1.80)	3	33⅛	33⅞	33⅞	− ⅜
41⅜	35	Clev Cr Br (½g)	1	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	−2
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (¾g)	5	91	88⅜	88½	−3½
163½	122½	Coca-Cola (7)	14	160	154½	154½	−5
57⅝	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57⅝	57⅞	57⅞	Mar 3
25⅝	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	101	24⅝	23⅝	24	−1
104½	103½	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Mar19
62⅜	58¼	Coll & Alk (2a)	7	58	58½	58⅝	−1⅜
80¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	44⅝	43	43	−3
20⅞	16½	Colum G&E (.40e)	74	16¾	16½	16½	− ⅜
108	97¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Mar19
30½	23⅞	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	7	34	33	33¼	− ⅝
46¼	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	41⅞	41½	41⅞	− ⅛
134⅝	113¼	Colum Carb (4a)	3	116½	115¼	115¼	−4⅜
60	58	Coml Credit (6)	10	59	58	58⅛	− ⅞
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	1	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	− ⅜
80¼	68	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	68	67	67	−1
120	105	Coml IT cv pf (4½)	1	105	105	105	Mar19
21¾	18½	Comi Solv (.60a)	60	19¾	18½	18¾	− ⅝
4½	*	Comwith & Sou	172	3¼	3	3	
75⅝	59	Com & Sou pf (3)	5	61½	59½	59½	−1½
19⅛	13⅝	Conde Nast	2	15⅝	15¾	15¾	
45½	36¾	Congoln-N (2)	3	42¾	42	42¼	− ½
19¼	17½	Congress Cig (2e)	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	Mar19
18⅞	13⅞	Consol Cigar	4	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅝
12¼	8½	Con Coal	60	12⅜	11½	11⅞	− ⅛
40⅞	40	Con Edis (⅝g)	102	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	−1
108	105½	Con Edis pf (5)	6	105½	105½	105½	Mar20
5¾	4½	Con Film	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
18¾	13¾	Con Film pf	3	16	15¾	15⅝	− ⅜
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	4	11⅛	11¼	11¼	− ⅜
17⅜	15⅜	Con Oil (.80)	142	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅜
105⅞	105½	Con Oil 65 pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Mar16
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	53	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
32½	20⅝	Containr Cp (1.20)	40	30	28½	29	−1¼
37	27⅝	Cont Bak A	22	31	30	30⅜	− ⅛
3¼	*	Cont Bak B	65	4⅛	4	4¼	+ ⅛
109¾	102⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	109	105	105	Mar18
69½	59⅜	Con Can (3)	21	60½	60	60	− ¼
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (½g)	4	22½	21⅜	21⅜	− ⅛
42¾	39

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Issues Again Weak—Other Bonds Easy—Curb Is Lower

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Successful Plan Of Profit Sharing Noted in England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Details of a profit-sharing scheme which has been carried on since 1913 by a firm employing more than 2900 men and women were given at a meeting of Birmingham business men arranged by the Industrial Co-partnership Association; and held under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Grant Robertson, vice-chancellor of Birmingham University.

The firm is Messrs. E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd., of Bristol, a firm engaged in the paper, printing and box-making business. Its spokesman, Mr. H. G. Tanner, a managing director, said that since the inauguration of the scheme, the sum of £534,460 had been distributed.

Added Incentive

It had been suggested, he said, that that sum should have gone to the shareholders, but he was not sure that, without the profit-sharing scheme, the sum would have been available. With additional incentive to the workpeople the prosperity of the business had increased.

The sum available was divided, proportionately to wages earned, among those receiving up to £9 a week, with an addition for every year of service. For those with greater responsibility a bonus scheme existed.

Before arriving at the sum to be distributed, the first charge on the company was to pay the maximum wages that conditions of the trade permitted. Next there was set aside profit on the capital used at the same rate as the dividend paid to the special workers—a rate which now stood at 8 per cent.

Divided Into Three Parts

The equivalent of 1 per cent on the ordinary paid-up capital of the company was set aside toward the reserve fund and the balance was divided into three parts—for profit-sharing, for the management bonus, and for the benefit of shareholders, either as dividend or as addition to the reserve fund. The distribution of profits had varied from one week's wages to 16½ weeks' wages in a year.

The company has also evolved a method of dealing with short time by making up the amount a man received from unemployment insurance to the equivalent of two thirds of his normal wages. This, said Mr. Tanner, had made an enormous difference in enabling the workers to keep their homes going without anxiety. There is also a bonus scheme for children.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 3d Inc	20.69	21.36
Bank Group Shrs	2.03	2.19
Broad St Inv	26.79	29.33
Bullock Fund	22.90	25.05
Century Shrs Tr	27.75	29.84
Dividend Shrs	2.14	2.36
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.50	42.50
Fidelity Fund	28.89	31.12
Gen Investors Tr	7.21	7.84
Incorp Investors	27.30	
Insurance Group Shrs	1.77	1.91
Maryland Fund	10.41	11.38
Mass Investors Tr	30.03	31.68
Mutual Invest	17.70	19.44
Nation Wide Sec	4.80	4.96
Nation-Wide Voting	2.21	2.37
Plymouth Fund Inc	.97	1.08
Quarterly Income Sh	18.82	20.62
Scudder Trad Fund	22.46	23.15
State Street Invest	125.00	128.00
Supervised Shrs	15.44	16.78
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	1.00	1.11
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.80	1.97
US Elec Li & Pow "A"	18.125	19.1875
US Elec Li & Pow "B"	2.94	3.04
US El Lt & P Voting	1.08	1.16
Fixed		
Basic Industry	5.38	...
Corporate Trust	3.03	...
Corporate Trust A A	2.89	...
Corp Tr A A mod	3.76	...
Corp Tr Accum Ser	2.89	...
Corp Tr Ac Mod	3.67	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	8.87	...
Depos Bk-Sh NY "A"	2.80	...
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.71	...
Diversified Tr B	13.25	...
Diversified Tr C	5.30	...
Diversified Tr D	7.75	8.60
Fund Tr Shrs A	6.48	7.25
Fund Tr Shrs B	5.96	...
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	58.75	...
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.78	...
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.65	...
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.58	...
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.37	...
Repres Tr Shrs	14.59	15.09
Super of Am Tr A	4.27	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.88	...
Super of Am Tr B	4.40	...
Super of Am Tr BB	2.88	...
Super of Am Tr C	8.32	...
Super of Am Tr D	8.32	...

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. Sales value price		Liq. Sales value price
B-1	37.08 40.44	K-2	28.08 30.73
B-2	34.91 38.13	Common Stocks	
B-3	23.14 25.36	S-1	42.90 45.85
B-4	16.93 18.86	S-2	30.71 33.17
Preferred Stocks		S-3	26.68 29.36
K-1	27.50 29.99	S-4	14.93 16.54

Water Bonds

Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1957	98	100
Amer W W & E	5	1975	99	101
Birmingham Water	5½	1954	102½	104
Calif Wat Ser	4	1961	100½	102½
Cons Wat of Utica	4½	1958	94¾	97¾
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	97	100
Davenport Water	5	1961	104¾	
East StL Water	5	1942	100¼	102¼
East StL Water	5	1950	103¼	104¾
Greenwich W G	5	1952	99½	101½
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	93½	96½
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	83½	86½
New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	85½	88¼
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	94¾	97
Ohio Water Ser	5	1958	97¾	99¼
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	102	
Ser Ser Br W Ser	5	1947	98½	100½
South Bay Cons	5	1950	73½	76½
Terre Haute	5	1956	100	102
Terre Haute	6	1949	102¾	
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	69½	101½
Westmoreland Wat	5	1951	81	84
West Va Water Ser	4	1961	98½	100½
Western N Y Wat	5	1951	97	99
Western N Y Wat	5½	1950	99¾	102
Wichita Water	6	1940	103	...

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.14⅝	1.41⅝	1.39⅛	1.39⅝	+.01
July	1.28	1.28	1.25⅝	1.26⅝	+.01⅛
Sept.	1.25	1.26⅜	1.23⅛	1.23⅝	+.01⅛
	Corn				
May	1.12	1.12⅝	1.11⅛	1.11⅜	+.01
July	1.07⅛	1.07⅞	1.06⅛	1.07	— ⅛
Sept.	1.02	1.02⅝	1.01⅛	1.02¼	+.01⅛
	Oats				
May	.48⅛	.48⅝	.46⅞	.47	— ⅛
July	.44	.44⅝	.43⅝	.43½	— ¼
Sept.	.42	.42⅝	.41⅛	.41⅝	...
	Rye				
May	1.11⅛	1.12	1.09⅛	1.09⅝	— ⅝
July	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.06	+.01
Sept.	1.00⅝	1.00⅝	.98½	.98¾	— ⅝
	Winnipeg Wheat				
	High	Low	Last	Net Chg	
May	1.41⅝	1.38¼	1.38¼	+.01⅛	
July	1.39	1.36⅛	1.36⅛	+.01⅛	
October	1.37⅛	1.35	1.35⅝	+.01⅝	

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 1 higher.

	High	Low	Last
May	116.0	114.0	117.0b
Oct	116.0	116.0	116.0b
Dec	116.0	116.0	116.0b

b—Bid.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6s 4¼s '47-52	115.24	115.8	115.8
10s 4¼s '47-52 reg	115.16	115.16	115.16
133 3½s '43-45	105.24	105.16	105.16
3 3½s '43-45 reg	105.19	105.19	105.19
83 4s '44-54	111.7	111.6	111.7
6 3½s '46-56	109.8	109.8	109.8
19 3½s '46-43 June	106.26	106.24	106.24
34 3½s '43-47	106.16	106.12	106.12
11 2½s '41-43 Mch	106.12	106.8	106.8
146 3½s '46-49	106.20	106.16	106.16
88 3½s '46-49	106.18	106.6	106.6
87 3½s '40-43	106.16	106.6	106.6
97 3s '46-48	102.26	102.12	102.12
2 3s '51-55	106.14	106.14	102.28
471 2½s '55-60	101.23	101.3	101.3
15 2½s '45-47	102.12	101.28	101.28
357 2½s '48-51	100.23	100.4	100.4
2063 2½s '51-54	100.4	99.18	99.18
881 2½s '56-59	100.3	99.17	99.17
177 2½s '45-53	98.31	98.16	98.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

206 3s '47	102.30	102.21	102.21
92 3s '49	102.20	102.14	102.14
8 3½s '64	102.16	102.16	102.16

Home Owners' Loan

85 3s A52	102.4	101.24	101.24
543 2½s '49	100.4	99.30	99.30
17 2½s '42-44	99.30	99.26	99.26

Corporation Bonds

1 Alb PW 4s '48 ww	66	66	66
8 Allegh 5s '44	98	97½	97½
3 Allegh 5s '49	92	92	92
10 Allegh 5s '50 sta	64½	63¾	63¾
13 Allied Stra 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½
800 Allied Stores 4½s '50	99¾	99½	99½
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	80½	80	80
5 Am Ice 6s '53	97	97	97
10 AmKhem 5½s '49	97	97	97
9 Am Int 5½s '49	105	104¾	104¾
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	113½	113	113½
76 Am T&T 3½s '66	98¾	97¾	97¾
1 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
106 Am T&T 3½s '61	98¾	98¼	98¼
1 Am TPdr cv 6s	170½	160	160
1 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	81	81	81
2 Am Wri-P 6s 47 ct	81½	80¾	80¾
30 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105¼	105½
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	71	71	71
1 Ark&MRy BdTs5s '84	103½	103½	103½
6 ArmDel 4s '55	96	96	96
17 Arm Del 4s '57	95¾	95½	95½
7 Arm 4½s '39	103¾	8-32	103¼
3 Armstrong Cr 4s 50	105	105	105
37 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¾	108¼	108¼
17 AT&SF adj 4s '95	108¾	-47¼	108¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Atl &Cha AL 4½s '44	110	110	110
8 Atl &Cha AL 5s '44	111¾	111¼	111¼
10 Atl Knox&Cin 4s '55	112¾	112½	112½
4 A C Line 1st4s 52	101¾	101	101
10 ACL cit 4s 52	95½	95	95½
6 A C Line 4½s 64	94	93	93
9 A C Line 5s 45	104¼	104	104
17 Atl & Dan 1st4s48	56	55½	56
2 Bald Loco 5s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
15 Bald Loco 5s 60 Asd	106	106	106
11 B&O rfg 4s 95	101¼	101	101
5 B&O 1st 5s 48	110¾	110¾	110¾
21 B&O rfg 5s 95	91¼	91	91
2 B&O 5s 96 F	90	89½	89½
471 B&O 5s 2000 D	90	89¼	89
48 B&O cvt 4½s 60	79¼	78¾	78¾
59 B&O 4s 48	106¾	105¾	105¾
5 B&O 5s S W 50	103	102½	102½
2 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 Bell T Pa 5s 49 C	123	122	122
9 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	103¾	103¼	103¼
14 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94½	94⅜	94⅜
10 Boston&Me 5s 67	86½	86	86
2 Boston&Me 5s 55	86½	86	86
8 Bos&NY Airl 4s 55	28¾	28½	28½
1 Bot Con Mills 6½s 34	34	33⅓	33⅓
6 Bot Con M 6½s 34ct	33	33	33
12 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	99½	99½	99½
12 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '96	98¾	98½	98½
6 Gulf Sts Ut 4½s'61	98¾	98	98
4 Harlem Rl¼&P 4s'54	96	96	96
18 Hiram Walker 4¼'45	106¾	106	106
1 Hocky V 4½s'99	115	115	115
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	93	93	93
4 Hous B&Ter 5s'37	100¾	100¾	100¾
17 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	46¾	45¾	45¾
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	78¾	78½	78½
15 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	35	34¼	34¼
18 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	102¾	102¼	102½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	106¾	106¼	106¼
1 Ill Cen 4½s ctf	75½	75	75½
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	89½	89	89½
5 Ill Cen col tr 4s 52	88	88	88
9 Ill Cen col tr 4s 53	85¼	84½	84½
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	94½	94½	94½
23 ICACBL&NO 5s 63A	87¼	86¾	86¾
2 ICACBL&NO 4½s 63	81	81	81
4 Ill Steel 4½s 2craf	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ind & Lou 4s 56	37¾	37¾	37¾
19 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	102¼	101½	101¾
6 Interb R Tr 7s '32	84½	84	84
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	84½	84	84
1 Interb R Tr 6s '33 ct	40½	40½	40½
5 Inter's R Tr rfg 5s '66	92¾	92½	92½
1 Interlake Iron 5s '51	102	102	102
1 Int Agric 5s '42 sta	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Int Ct Mor ad j 6s '52	15	15	15
21 Int Ct Mor 1.6 6s '52	38	37¼	37¼
5 Int Ct Mor 5s '56B	37½	37¼	37¼
33 Int Hydro El 6s '44	79¼	78¾	78¾
4 Int Hydro El 6s '44	79¼	78¾	78¾
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	82¾	82¼	82¼
1 Int Paper 5s '55	99¼	99	99
2 Int Paper 5s '47	100	100	100
2 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	98½	98½	98½
7 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83½	83½	83½
8 Int T&T 4½s '52	68	68	68
40 Int T&T deb 5s '55	72	72	72
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7	6½	6½
1 JamesF&Clen 4s '50	96	96	96
2 JonesL&Sts6¼s '61	101½	101¾	101¾
2 K C South 5s '50	98½	98½	98½
4 K C South 3s '50	87½	87¼	87½
4 Kresge Found 4s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60½	60½	60½
2 Lex Gas 6s 40D	61	60½	61
16 L S & M S 3½s '97	98	98	98
4 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	41¾	41½	41½
5 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	41½	41¼	41¼
1 Leh & N Y 4s '45	90½	90½	90½
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54	101½	101½	101½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	60	60	60
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	60	60	60
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	64	64	64
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	122¼	122¼	122¼
19 Loews 3½s '46	98½	97½	97¾
8 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Lou & N 5s 2003B	107	107	107
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	104½	104½	104½
5 Louis & N 4s '40	105¾	105½	105½
13 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	93	92½	92½
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	81	81	81
5 Manat Sug 7½s 42	77½	77½	77½
10 Manat Sug 7½s 42ct	74½	75¼	76½
1 Marion Stdhor 4s '47	98	98	98
2 McCrory Stre 5s 51	104	104	104
3 McKes&Rob 5½s50	103¼	103	103
11 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 MidlRy&L 5s 61B	102¾	102½	102½
5 Mil El Ry & Lt 5s 71	104½	104	104
1 MilSpr1a&NUW 4s 47	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 M & StL 1st 5s 62	6	6	6
1 M & StL 6s 49	7	7	7
2 MSP&SSMarie 4s 46	25¾	25¾	25¾
5 MSP&SSM Air 5½s 49	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 MSP & SSM gtd 5s 38	31½	31½	31½
6 MSP&SSM con 4s 38	28½	28½	28½
1 M-K-T Ter 5s 42	82	82	82
37 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	77	74½	76
14 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	86½	86	86
26 Mo Pac 5½c 49	17½	17½	17½
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	42½	42	42
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20	20½	20½
19 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	42	41¾	41¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ctf	40	40	40
1 Mon W Pa P S 6s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
37 Mont Pow 3½s '66	98½	98½	98½
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	98½	98½	98½
3 Mor & Essex 4s '55	90½	90½	90½
1 Mor & Essex 3½s2000	87½	87½	87½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	60	60	60
1 Nat Acme 4½s '46	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Nat gDairy 3¼s '51	104	103½	103½
2 Nat Steel 4s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 New Eng T&T 5s '52	120	120	120
12 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	95½	95	95½
4 N O P Sy 5s '52 A	98½	98½	98½
4 N O P Sy 5s '55 B	98½	98½	98½
133 NYC cvt 6s '44	126	123	123
155 NYC rf 5s 2013	98¾	97¾	98
6 NYC 4½s 2013 A	91½	91½	91½
12 NYC con 4s '98	97¼	97	97¼
17 NYC 3¾s '46	102	101¾	101¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s 2013	91½	91¼	91¼
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	97	95½	97
12 NYChi&StL 6s '38	100¼	100	100¼
2 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	102½	102½	102½
15 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	92¼	91½	91½
1 NY Con Gas 5s '36	103¾	103½	103½
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	61	61	61
1 NY Edis 3¼s '66	99½	99½	99¾
2 NY LackW 4½s'73	107	107	107
3 NY LackW 4s '71 A	99½	99½	99½
1 NYNHH cv 6s '48	52	52	52
1 NYNHH 4s '55	40½	40¼	40¼
3 NYNHH 4s '56	43	43	43
17 NYG&W 1fg 4s '92	31	30½	31
3 NYO&W gen 4s '55	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 NY S&W gen 5s '40	53¼	53¼	53¼
6 NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅜	107¼	107¼
3 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	19	18	19
2 Niagara FlaP 3½s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Niagara Sh 3½s '50	103⅜	103¼	105¾
2 Nor Am Co 5s '61	106¼	103¾	103¾
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	100¼	100	100
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110½	110¼	110¾
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	103	102¾	103
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	103	103	103
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	72	71¾	72
6 Ogden & L Chs 4s '48	27	27	27
32 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103½	102⅝	102¾
6 IOhio Pub Svc 7s '47	110½	110½	(110½ Oil
2 Ore-Wn Line 5s '46	116½	116½	116½
4 Or-Wash RR&Na'61	104½	104¼	104¼
3 Pac Gas & E 3½s'66	97¼	97¼	97¼
16 Pac G&E 5½s '61	100¾	100½	100¼
16 Pac Gas & E 4s'64	104¾	103½	103½
7 Pac Md 2d 5s'38	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
70 Pac T&T 3½s'66	100	99¾	100
20 Pac T&T 3½s C '66	100⅜	99¾	99¾
20 Para Rwav 3s '55 ct	74¾	74¼	74¼
3 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅛	100	100⅛
2 Parmelie T 6s '44	72½	72	72
11 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100	99⅝	99⅝
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A ctf	100	99⅝	99⅝
1 Penn Gas & El 5s '40	104	104	104
1 Penn Pow & Lt 5s '72	110	110	110
1 Peo Gas & C 4½s '57	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Peo Gas & C 4s '81	90	89½	89½
1 Phila Co 5s '53	85	85	85
1 Phila Elec 3½s '67	107	107	107
1 Phila Elec 5s '72	110	110	110
1 Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	95	95	95
1 Pitts Steel 6s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Potom Ed 5s '56 E	106	105½	105½
5 Pub S Ind 5s '56 C	104½	104½	104½
36 Pub SN I 4½s '81 F	101½	101	101
22 Pub Sv Okla 4s '66 A	100	99¾	99¾
7 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	88½	88	88
6 Pug S&L 5½s '50 D	82	81¼	81¼
1 Queens Bor G 5½s'52	105	105	105
19 St L Gas & C 6s '47	117½	117¼	117¼
2 Schulte R E 6s '51	36	35	35
6 SEP&L 6s 2025 A	102	101½	101½
2 Shell Un Oil 5s '47	94½	94½	94½
1 So Car Pow 5s '57	107¾	107¾	107¾
16 So Cal Ed 3⅜s '45	104½	103¾	104¼
13 So Cal Ed 3¾s 60	101	100	100
18 So Cal Ed 3¼s 60B	101½	100½	100⅝
1 So Cal Ed 4s 60	105	105	105
1 So Cal Ed 5s 47	83	83	83
1 So'wes P&L 6s2022A	97	96	96
9 Stand G&E 4s 51	89½	88¾	88¾
5 Stand G&E 6s35cvt	88¾	88¼	88¼
7 Sta G&E 6s35cvt ctf	88¾	88¼	88¼
16 Stand G&E 6s 51	87¾	86¾	86¾
5 Stand P&L 6s 57	86	85½	85½
2 Starrett Corp 5s 50	37½	37¾	37¾
1 Superpwr Ill 4½s 68	103½	103½	103½
1 Superpwr Ill 4½s 68	102½	103½	102½
12 Tex El Se 6s 60	102½	101¾	102½
1 Tex Gas Ut 6s '48	39	39	39
10 Tex P&L 5s '56	105	105	105
8 Toledo Ed 5s '62	107¾	107½	107½
1 Tol Ed 4½s '67	107	107	107
1 Tol Ed 5s '62	107	107	107
1 Tol Ed 5s '62 ctf

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Rendezvous X.

I WAS thirteen when first I saw the sea. The train had brought me down to a small farm of sandy fields, slippery with the dried stubble of August. Already it was evening; but I could not wait until morning, hearing the unknown sea filling the air with the murmur of its surf. So we set off, a friend and I, across the great rolling sand dunes towards the shore. The coarse sand grass was ankle-deep, yellow and dry; and, as we passed, our whispering feet disturbed pale blue moths which fluttered into the still air and disappeared as a flock of barn-swallows, blue backs and chestnut breasts, eddied about us. Another dune, almost bare of vegetation, and before us was the sea, a vast dark blue curve under the cloudless dome of blue sky in which the sun was setting at the end of a path of wavering gold.

The Pacific Ocean, sleeping still except at its edge, where each slow oncoming wave stumbled and crashed white on the long yellow-gray beach, hissed up the sand and fled back to trip the feet of the wave behind it. Far to the left, Tillamook Head rose dark from the sea; to the right the empty sands, scarred with the channels of the crab-holes, marked with the humps of drifted logs, curved out of sight; and straight ahead the sun sank to meet the pale mist rising from the water. We sat on the dune and watched. The color of the sun deepened to orange, to vermilion, through the shades of cooling iron; its path was blotted out in gray, and in the mist its disc suffered strange distortions, spreading and flattening and becoming at last two opposed arcs like a broad hour glass. The last faint stripe of red faded and was lost, so we rose and turned homewards in the dusk. High overhead the night hawks towered and cried, and the darkling dunes were full of the voices of the ewes gathering their lambs for the night, that distant maaing which is one of the loneliest sounds in the world.

* * *

I LITTLE THOUGHT, then, that the sea would come to play a large part in my life. First experiences give a glamour to memory out of proportion to their place in the mainstream of understanding. It was two years later, in the midst of war, that I crossed the Atlantic for the first time. Autumn was over, and on the frozen hills above Sleepy Hollow the chickadees sang wintrily in small leafless trees. There was New York, commonplace and yet unreal. So recently I had looked upon the Mississippi as the far east, and upon New York, imagined only from photographs of its cubist skyline, as some enchanted city of wealth and romance. Now I was in New York, and it seemed much like other cities, only more so, more exaggeratedly high, more exaggeratedly overcrowded. Up the street the traffic moved jerkily at walking pace, and high overhead a flock of stout dark birds with short pointed wings, the first starlings that I had seen, flittered about the roofs. Then I was on the ship, looking back at that involved waterfront, and the towering blocks of the famous skyline, and I saw, with a sense of wonder, that this had really been New York. The Statue of Liberty slid away into the distance, and we turned southward along the coast, keeping within the three-mile limit because of the danger of submarines.

Darkness fell and the ship turned eastward, heaving and falling with a new motion, sliding through the black sea to the throb of its engines, ports darkened and lights masked. In the morning I came on deck to find that we were in summer again, the sea blue and almost still, flecked with yellow shreds of sargasso weed, the Gulf Stream for anyone to know. A wandering flying fish flickered from before the bow and sped over the surface of the water to plunge again with a despairing flop, and by the stern a few herring gulls still kept pace with our leisurely thirteen knots. The captain had nothing to divulge as to our whereabouts, but those inevitable omniscients among the passengers had no doubt that we were near Bermuda.

* * *

WATCHING THE STARS at night, I gathered something of the strange erratic course that we followed. The ship's prow rose and fell, slicing the waves and turning them aside in patches of hissing marbled foam, pale in the dark; and deep in the troubled water phosphorus blinked eerily blue. Sometimes a King's Messenger came out on deck with me and told me the confusing names of confused constellations, singled out the planets and blue Vega toward which the sun was traveling, and told me of his work, interrupted by the war, of mapping the Pleiades. Five thousand he had charted when public opinion forced him to dismantle his telescope, lest he use it for signaling to zeppelins. He was a man of many hobbies. He had a collection of the leaves of all species of trees of the temperate zone, preserved by a special process in their natural colors of summer and autumn. And his holidays upon a Cornish farm, many years before, had made him an expert at draughts at which he outwitted and mastered me with depressingly little effort.

Then one night the Great Bear shifted to the bow; and in the morning we were in midwinter, pitching over terrific waves in an icy gale. I was alone on deck that day, enthralled with the strange birds of the shallow banks, squat black puffins riding the gray sea at their fishing, flocks of flickering white specks which I came to know as stormy petrels, and the swift gulls, mostly kittiwakes and their black-edged young, soaring with half-closed wings into the bitter wind. Once the long brown wings of a great skua flapped by in the distance, ignoring the ship, and some Arctic skuas with sharply pointed tails joined the kittiwakes for a moment and then drifted away into the storm. The great waves rolled up, towering above the boat-deck, and the ship sidled away from them coyly, bowed and then rose with a lurch like a weary horse climbing a bank, balanced for a moment precariously upon a hilltop and then plunged again into the leaden calm of the trough. And at times porpoises tore through the foaming surface of those still valleys, leaping brown into the air to snatch a breath, and then gone again about the strange business of their life.

* * *

WITH THE HOPEFULNESS of youth, I kept my own watch for submarines and, scanned the heaving horizon for German raiders, weaving for myself exciting stories of pursuit and battle. These I kept to myself; but among the scanty passengers rumor ran riot, the same dreams told as fact, that three German cruisers had escaped and were near the west coast of Ireland. One day the canvas cover was removed from the gun which was part of the normal equipment of a liner in those mad days, and the rumor boiled more violently for an hour and continued little abated when the cover was replaced. In hushed tones, we discussed the possibility of there being a spy on board, intending to disclose the position of the ship; and we singled out for special attention a Belgian who was that suspicious thing, a foreigner, and a certain Englishman on government service who had unpatriotically said that the French and not the British had won the Battle of the Marne, and who at times sang the *"Wacht am Rhein"* to annoy his wife. Strange how fatuous grown humans can be, when their imaginations get out of hand. One day we were talking to the captain, and he explained to us the system of sealed orders which he did not open until he passed a certain longitude and which then directed him to the place where he would be meeting his convoy.

"Rendezvous X," I murmured, smug in the possession of unholy secrets. The captain's face went suddenly purple. "How do you know that?" he demanded sharply. He must have thought that he had fallen upon a dangerous leakage of official orders.

So the days passed; and at last the wireless, which had been silent throughout the trip, awoke to buzzing life. There was Ireland on our port, brownish treeless hills, and over the great waves a destroyer was leaping and plunging toward us, our convoy, and I realized that I had been right in my guess as to the rendezvous. That evening, when I came out on deck again, a long, low, dark shadow accompanied us close, and far away the high land was a deeper blackness in the night.

J. S. ERSKINE

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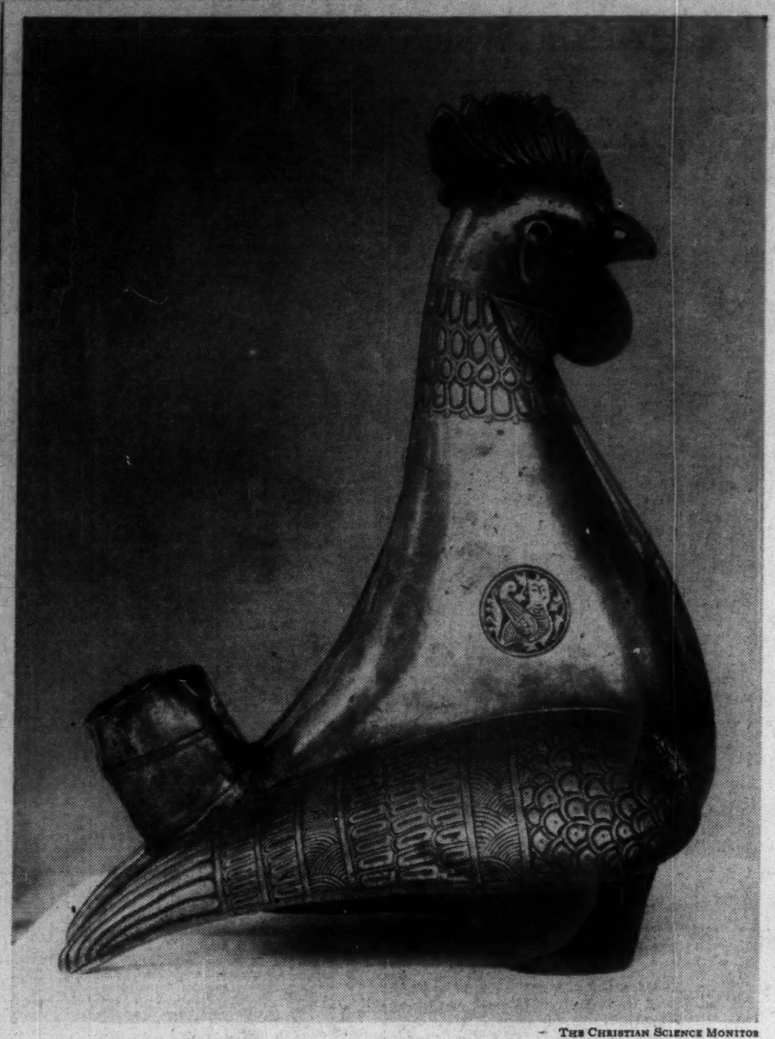

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A WATER EWER IN THE FORM OF A COCK: *West Turkestan, Eighth or Ninth Century. In the Hermitage, Leningrad*

THIS Sassanian water ewer is particularly interesting, both for its design and for the manner in which it has been adapted to its purpose. It was shaped from bronze, somewhere in West Turkestan, sometime in the eighth or ninth century. In accordance with occasional practice of that time, the vessel was molded to conform to the shape of the bird. The forms of beasts were often adapted in similar manner, and a marked sculptural beauty is one of the particular attractions of these metals.

The details have been engraved in relief on the wings, neck and head. The motives are flat and clear, based on motives which are reminiscent both of Oriental and of Occidental sources. The indication of the plumage going from right to left begins with an imbricatory, or scaled pattern, continues with overlapping curves which recall clouds or waves. The tail is fluted with parallel lines. On the breast (it cannot be discerned at this view) there is a medallion in relief of a throned figure, with a lion and bird. In clear view here is a medallion with a bird-sphinx. The comb is designed with a typical Sassanid motive.

There are qualities in common with the South Russian Scythian bronzes which are notable for the spirited handling of animal motives. From such portrayal, we learn that vitality is engendered by the craftsman, not through realistic, or photographic, portrayal, but through an expressive kind of design, based on geometric motives. In Western Art the most comparable craft is that of the Romanesque stone-carver, weaver, enameler, who seemed to possess a similar imaginaton, and who may have been influenced by Sassanian weaves which were brought to Europe by traders.

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Little Brown Bear

THE brown bear April is coming down from the hills.
His coat is shabby and his flanks are lean.
He loafs along the quick streams, poking in the rocks
For a grub or two, for anything stirring,
For something green.

On the hillside clearings where the light is fair
He shakes himself in the sun, he sniffs the air;
At dusk the berry bush rustles at a tug in passing
From the little brown bear.

CHARLES MALAM

Scott's "Consecrating Power"

WE ARE entitled to demand from the greatest not only a picture of the superficies of life, but an interpretation, something profitable for doctrine and edification. Bagehot's phrase is the best. There must be a "consecrating power."

It is because I find this in Scott in the highest degree—higher than in any other English novelist, higher than in Balzac, as high as in Tolstoy and Dostoevsky at their best—that I feel assured of his immortality. . . .

His reconciling power lies not only in submission to law but in his joyous recognition of its soul of goodness. If he makes the world more solemn he also makes it more sunlit. That is the moral consequence of comedy, and of comedy in the widest sense Scott is an especial master. He has Shakespeare's gift of charging our life with new and happier values. His people do not, like Tourgeniev's, fight a losing battle; they are triumphant, they must be triumphant, for there is that in them which is in tune with the inner nature of things. The novels enlarge our vision, light up dark corners, break down foolish barriers, and make life brighter and more spacious. . . .

Scott was wholly free from sensibility, the crying fault of his age. He could write its jargon in his careless moods but when he came to serious business there is a noble austerity in his reading of character. But there is also the insight of the healer and the reconciler. He has the Greek quality of *sophrosyne*, which means literally the possession of "saving thoughts." He can penetrate to the greatness of the humble, the divine spark in the clod. No other writer has done quite the same thing for the poor. Many have expounded their pathos and their humours, and some few have made them lovable and significant, but Scott alone has lifted them to the sublime. Through their mouths he proclaims his evangel. It is not the kings and captains who most eloquently preach love of country, but Edie Ochiltree the beggar, who has no belongings but a blue gown and a wallet. It is not a queen or a great lady who lays down the profoundest laws of conduct, but Jeanie Deans, the peasant girl. It is Bessie Maclure, a lone widow among the hills, who in the Covenant strife has the vision of peace through a wider charity.

Scott has what Stevenson found in Dostoevsky, a "lovely goodness." He lacks the flaming intensity of the Russian; his even balance of soul saves him from the spiritual melodrama to which the latter often descends. But like him he loves mankind without reservation, is incapable of hate, and finds nothing created altogether common or unclean.—From "Sir Walter Scott," by JOHN BUCHAN. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

The Morning Begins

I HAD the morning to myself, when I closed the cottage door and walked up the hill toward a sky where the sunrise was just dying in a gray-flecked sharpness of silver and yellow. The air had the freshness of an atmosphere in which no one breathes, the freshness of silence, the freshness of no-light, the before-Spring freshness of the drift of snowdrops lying against the fallen, ivied tree-trunk at the top of the hill.

I passed the village school with its firmly fastened gate, the vicarage with its drawn curtains, the cluster of cottages in the dip with their empty washing lines, Chardles farm with no movement in it; and I stopped for a moment to look down the far side of the hill. I saw a sweep of country with the field hedges lying on it like shadows, with distant houses surrounded by trees. I saw white roads, familiar to me in fact, yet as strange to my imagination as the roads in a dream country of a child. I saw the usual bright colors of the land subdued by the morning to dim greens, grays, browns, and the faint shining on the tiles and thatches. I saw the old town of Saffron Walden, free from its usual smoke, looking clean and distant like a place in history.

* * *

THEN I LEFT the hilltop to follow a road that would take me back by a different way to my own village. This road was half grass-grown, so that my footsteps made little noise and I could distinctly hear as I passed Chardles pond the faint quirking of the ducks and the cry of the rooks in the clotted trees near the farm, and the running of the stream alongside of Splash Wood and the inevitable dog barking far away; then the distant sound of a train. I saw the smoke piling up in cushion shapes above a meadow line.

Each gate that I passed seemed to open on to some scene that reminded me of a childhood memory, a book that I had liked, or a picture that had hung in my nursery. A sloping, rutted field with brook and tree group might have been a Constable picture, the corner of a field studded with winter aconite recalled somehow a glimpse of the setting of "Black Beauty," a dingy, soaked haystack, a disused caravan, budding wands of willow—all were a part of a long-ago adventure.

* * *

NOW THE MORNING began to be taken away from me. By the little farm at the bend of the road, the dog barked at me as I passed the gate, a window was thrown open, a man crossed the yard. In the allotments, people were already working. As I neared the village, I saw the school mistress taking in her milk and the milk cart go rattling up the hill while cottage women stood at their doors. The sun had left the sky line now and was shimmering behind a net of gray clouds. Then, as I reached my cottage, it broke through and touched the corner of my thatch, making it shine like gold.

H. W.

The Things That Are True

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS proverbial that our thoughts are always active. Mortals are always thinking of something, when awake and under normal conditions. Every voluntary act is induced by some thought. The kind of flowers we raise in our gardens depends entirely on the kind of seeds we plant. It is not otherwise with our human experiences. The nature of our experience is determined largely by the kind of thoughts we entertain. The wise man of old saw what determines the status of mortal man when he declared that "as he thinketh in his heart, so is he." Since thought controls and influences everything that concerns us, truly its nature and quality are of the very greatest importance.

In view of the foregoing, how are we to think in order to bring the highest form of good and the largest measure of good into our lives? It is here Christian Science proves to be of transcendent value to its students. Its teachings enable us to demonstrate the Science of Mind, which brings into our experience that which is right, and banishes that which is wrong. Christian Science declares and demonstrates that God is the one, infinite Mind. It further declares (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 415), "Mind in every case is the eternal God, good." All right ideas and true thoughts emanate from the divine Mind. Since God is infinite good, all true thoughts are good thoughts—that is, they express the nature of their origin or source. Thoughts that do not express infinite good are only human beliefs and are no part of reality.

Guided by this unfailing standard, the Christian Scientist is mentally equipped to welcome into his mental home that which is good, and to reject and repudiate that which is harmful and false. God has only one purpose, and that is to bless His creation. Then we may be sure that any thought which does not bless, help, and heal is not from God, and is entirely contrary to man's true nature. According to the Scriptures, man is made in God's image and likeness. The office of an image is to reflect the original.

God is not only infinite good, divine Truth, and eternal Life, but also boundless, ever-present Love. Every thought which images forth, reflects or expresses these, manifests the nature of God. Every idea of God embodies the power of God, its creator. As we think on those things that are true, dwelling on the character of God and His unlimited goodness. His power is manifested in and through spiritual thinking, and thereby establishes in us that which is good and lovely and destroys all that is unlovely, evil, and false. As we entertain in our consciousness the eternal verities of the divine Mind, the vagaries of the carnal or mortal mind are replaced by that which is true, real, and abiding.

Thus, scientific, right thinking changes our thought processes from a negative to a positive basis. It not only arouses hope, but gives us the scientific reason for our hope. It not only increases faith, but gives us a foundation for our faith. It does not inculcate blind optimism, but unwavering confidence in the supremacy of good. It shows us clearly that God's allness forever rules out the supposition that there is an evil mind which can prevent us from thinking on those things that are true. The ideas of God are flowing as a continuous stream from the divine source of all good, God Himself, and there are in reality no obstructing beliefs of error to keep us from entertaining the holy ideas which come from the Father to all His children.

As we think on those things that are true, we gain an expectancy of good, we look for the good, we turn our gaze toward the light of Truth and away from the dense darkness of error and evil. We become mentally hospitable to all that is good, more receptive to good, and we discern more of the divine ever-presence. We look for its manifestation and resolutely reject as unreal the seeming presence of evil.

A Christian Scientist at one time was riding in a public conveyance when he was seized with violent pain. While trying to do his mental work, the suggestion was very insistent that as soon as he reached his destination, he should endeavor to find out the material cause of this trouble. He then firmly resolved that he would hold his thought steadfastly to the things that are true, the good and harmonious, and not try to find out anything about the untrue and discordant. By clinging earnestly to the great fact of good's ever-presence and omnipotence a perfect healing resulted. The contemplation of evil as real cannot bring release from error; the intelligent adherence to the things that are true and rejection of evil bring joy and peace and healing.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Az Igaz Dolgok

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

KÖZISMERT dolog, hogy gondolataink mindég aktívak. A halandók, ha ébren vannak, normális körülmények között mindég gondolnak valamire. Minden önkéntes tettet valamilyen gondolat idézte elő. Hogy milyen virág terem a kertünkben, az attól függ, hogy milyen magot vetettünk. Ugyanígy van ez az emberi életben. Tapasztalataink minősége leginkább attól függ, hogy milyen gondolatokkal foglalkozunk. A régi idők bölcs embere tudta mi határozza meg a halandó emberek státusát, mikor azt mondta, hogy „ahogy gondolkozik szívében, olyan ő" (Angol Biblia fordítás). Miután gondolattól függ és gondolat befolyásol mindent, ami minket illet, gondolataink természete és minősége legnagyobb fontossággal bír.

Mindezeket megfontolva, hogyan gondolkozzunk, hogy a jónak legtökéletesebb formáját és legnagyobb méretét hozhassuk be életünkbe? E válasz megadásában a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) a legnagyobb fontossággal bír tanulói számára. Tanításai segélyével be tudjuk az isteni Elme tudományát bizonyítani, mely viszont behozza életünkbe azt ami helyes, és kiüzi azt ami helytelen. A Krisztusi Tudomány kijelenti és bebizonyítja, hogy az Isten az egyetlen, végtelen Elme. Kijelenti továbbá (Mary Baker Eddynek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," „Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával" című művében, 415-ik oldal), hogy „az Elme minden esetben az örökkévaló Isten, a jó." Minden jó eszme és igaz gondolat az isteni Elméből származik. Mert Isten végtelen jó, minden igaz gondolat jó gondolat—azaz, eredetük vagy forrásuk természetét fejezik ki. Olyan gondolatok, melyek nem fejezik ki a végtelen jót, csak emberi hiedelmek és nem tartoznak a valósághoz.

Ezen megbízható standardot követve a Krisztusi Tudomány tanulója ei van készülve szellemileg arra, hogy elfogadja szellemi otthonába azt ami jó, és hogy elvesse és visszautasítsa azt ami ártó és hamis. Istennek csak egy szándéka yan, és pedig, hogy teremtését megáldja. Ezért biztosra vehetjük, hogy az olyan gondolat, ami nem áld, segít és gyógyít, nem Istentől jön, és ezért az ember igazi természetével homlokegyenes ellentétben van. A Szentírás szerint az ember Isten képmására és hasonlatosságára van teremtve. A képmás hivatása az eredeti visszatükrözése.

Az Isten nemcsak végtelen jó, isteni Igazság, és örök Élet, hanem határtalan, örökké jelenlévő Szeretet is. Minden gondolat, mely ezeket ecseteli, tükrözi vissza, vagy fejezi ki, Isten természetét mutatja ki. Isten minden ideája Istennek, teremtőjének, hatalmát foglalja magában. Amint az igaz dolgokra gondolunk, s amig Istennek természetét és az Ő végtelen jóságát tartjuk szemeink előtt, az Ő hatalma szellemi gondolkozásban és gondolkozás által fog kifejezésre jutni, és ez által meg fog hozni nekünk mindent ami jó és szép, és el fog pusztítani mindent ami nem szép, ami gonosz és hamis. Amint öntudatunkban az isteni Elme örök valóságaihoz ragaszkodunk, a testi, vagy halandó elme szeszélyeinek helyét az ami igaz, valódi és maradandó fogja elfoglalni.

Igy a tudományos, helyes gondolkozás gondolat folyamatainknak alapját negatívról pozitívra változtatja. Nemcsak reményt kelt, hanem reményünknek tudományos okát is megadja. A hitet nemcsak megnöveszti, hanem annak alapot is ad. Nem vak optimizmust, hanem a jó legfelsőbb hatalmába vetett megingathatatlan bizalmat kelt. Világosan megmutatja, hogy Isten mindensége örökké kizárja azt a föltevést, hogy van egy gonosz elme, mely minket a valóságokról való gondolkozásban meg tud akadályozni. Isten ideái, mint egy vég nélküli folyó jönnek a minden jó isteni forrásából, magától az Istentől, és tényleg nincsenek a tévedésnek olyan meggátoló hiedelmei, melyek minket azon szent eszményekről való gondolkozásban megakadályozhatnának, melyek az Atyától minden gyermekéhez jönnek.

Amint az igaz dolgokra gondolunk, elnyerjük azt a kedélyállapotot, mely a jót biztosan elvárja, mely a jót keresi, s igy tekintetünket a tévedés és a gonosz sürű sötétsége felől az Igazság fénye felé fogjuk fordítani. Minden iránt ami jó, nagyobb szellemi vendégszeretettel fogunk viselkedni, a jó iránt fogékonyabbak fogunk lenni, és az isteni örök jelenlétet mindég nagyobb mértékben fogjuk észlelni. Keresni fogjuk annak bizonyítékait, és a gonosz látszólagos jelenlétét mint valótlanságot eltökélten el fogjuk utasítani.

A Krisztusi Tudomány egyik követőjét utazás közben egyszer heves fájdalmak támadták meg. Az ez elleni metafizikai munkája alatt a szuggesztió nagyon makacs volt, hogy amint megérkezik tudja meg mi volt betegségének anyagi oka. Ő azonban föltette magában, hogy gondolataiban az igaz dolgokhoz, a jó és harmónikus dolgokhoz fog ragaszkodni, és nem fog próbálni semmit sem megtudni arról ami valótlan és diszkordáns. A jó örök jelenlétének és mindenhatóságának fölséges tényéhez hüen ragaszkodva tökéletes gyógyulásban lett része. A gonosznak valóságnak vett elgondolása nem hozhat felszabadulást a tévedéstől; míg az igaz dolgokhoz való intelligens ragaszkodás és a gonosz elutasítása örömöt, békét és gyógyulást hoz.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

I Stood Tiptoe Upon A Little Hill

I STOOD tiptoe upon a little hill,
The air was cooling, and so very still
That the sweet buds which with a modest pride
Pull droopingly, in slanting curve aside,
Their scantly-leaved and finely tapering stems,
Had not yet lost those starry diadems
Caught from the early sobbing of the morn.
The clouds were pure and white as flocks new shorn,
And fresh from the clear brook; sweetly they slept
On the blue fields of heaven, and then there crept
A little noiseless noise among the leaves,
Born of the very sigh that silence heaves:
For not the faintest motion could be seen
Of all the shades that slanted o'er the green.

—JOHN KEATS: From "The Poetical Works."

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 8-9 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1937

Federal Bill Plans Aid To N. E. Schools

Bay State Alone to Get $9,283,947 Under the Measure in Senate

Equality Sought

Funds Would Be Expended Without Direction of Federal Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Massachusetts would receive a maximum of $9,283,947 a year of federal funds for the support of her public schools under the so-called federal education aid bill which has been approved by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

The Massachusetts allotment would start at $3,094,649 the first year and then increase at the rate of slightly over $1,500,000 a year until the maximum was reached the fifth year. The measure, introduced by Senators Harrison of Mississippi and Black of Alabama, administration supporters, is now before the Senate for action.

Maximum annual sums that would be received by other New England states from the Federal Government under this bill follow:

Connecticut, $3,735,210; Maine, $1,799,895; New Hampshire, $1,009,026; Rhode Island $1,581,204, and Vermont, $810,594.

The education committee, submitting a long report on the measure written by Chairman Black, holds that "it has been established beyond all doubt that without the support of the Federal Government there is not the remotest possibility of the establishment and maintenance of a reasonable and equitable minimum standard of equality of educational opportunity throughout the nation."

The federal money distributed to Massachusetts and other states would be expended by the state itself without federal direction other than that the state must maintain an equitable public school system in session at least 160 days a year and that the state must allot a specified sum from its revenues to the maintenance of the system. The federal allotment is based on the proportionate number of children between five and 20 years of age in each state.

While revealing the Massachusetts school opportunities in a favorable light, the committee report shows deplorable public school facilities in the nation as a whole. A total of 2,750,000 children have no public school facilities and a like number have only part time facilities. Some states lack the financial resources, even if they "put their fiscal houses in order" to remedy the situation.

For example, if the state of Mississippi should attempt to support a public education program "equal to the average for the nation," she would "have to spend for schools alone more than 100 per cent of all revenue that could be produced by a model tax system, leaving nothing whatever for any other state or local governmental service."

Vermont Firemen Forget Boundary To Aid Canadians

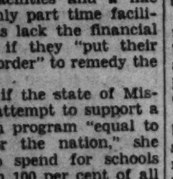
NEWPORT, Vt., March 22—In one of those gestures of international friendship not uncommon in these parts, the fire departments of North Troy and Newport today roared across the Canadian border to help the neighboring Canadian town of Highwater battle a fire in its Canadian Pacific Railway Station, according to the Associated Press.

When the call for help buzzed over the wires in North Troy, four miles from the border, and in Newport, 15 miles away from Highwater, there was no hesitation by fire chiefs in giving the order to "get going. A neighboring town was in distress. Flames were threatening to spread out of control. What mattered it whether that town was in Vermont or across the border? Down the 12-mile-long highway that leads from Lake Memphremagog to the Canadian border sped the Newport fire brigade.

At North Troy, the fire fighters learned the local department had already responded to the emergency call from across the border. Together the three fire departments halted the flames, confining them to railroad property. Rail and telegraph services were uninterrupted.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature near 30 degrees; moderate to fresh northwest to west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Tuesday, slightly colder tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday, little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	36	Minneapolis	28	24
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	54	52
Chicago	34	34	New York	38	36
Denver	32	32	Norfolk	46	42
Helena	32	32	Philadelphia	40	38
Jacksonville	56	54	St. Louis	40	40
Kansas City	36	36	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	48	44	Washington	40	36
Miami	72	70			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 22.
B—Minimum, March 21.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:07 p. m., height 8.8 feet.
Tuesday, 8:25 a. m., height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:37 p. m.

Teacher Oath Repeal Wins Again in House

Boston News Today

Reconsideration Loses by 91 to 36

Supporters of repeal of the teachers' oath law today won their third successive victory in the House of Representatives when the lower branch voted 91 to 36 against reconsideration of Thursday's vote favoring repeal. The proponents of the oath law failed to get a rollcall vote.

The repeal proposal now goes to the Senate, where it is expected debate will open on Wednesday or Thursday. From present indications the vote will be close, with the proponents probably gaining another victory. The drive for reconsideration in the House was led by Representative John B. Wenzler, South Boston Democrat.

Political Drives At Polls Attacked

Many women voters in Lawrence have declined to go to the polls "because of the pestering tactics employed by candidates' workers," Representative Katherine A. Foley of that city told the legislative committee on election laws today.

The Lawrence representative spoke in behalf of her bill which would prohibit the distribution of political circulars and cards and the soliciting of votes near polling places on election days.

The present law prohibits the passing of circulars within 150 feet of the polling place. Representative Foley would do away with all linear boundaries. She said she had been told by many women that prospective voters are "greeted by a pack of roaring lions who importune them for a vote for Jim or John, or whoever the friend may be." The result, she said, is that women are embarrassed.

There was no opposition to the measure.

Sliding Scale Plan Hit by Marshall

Speaking on his bill which would prohibit using the sliding scale method of determining rates and charges for gas and electricity, Wycliffe C. Marshall told members of the Legislative Committee on Power and Light at the hearing today that the sliding scale method was "impractical in operation and contrary to the fundamental principles of Massachusetts law, gravely inequitable in its effect on the consumer."

Enactment of legislation favoring the sliding scale, Mr. Marshall said, "would disenfranchise customers of any control over public utilities employing the sliding scale method of determining rates."

Mr. Marshall said he had filed his bill because of the report of the special recess commission which reported favorably on the plan which is now in use in Washington, D. C. He said the Department of Public Utilities claimed that the sliding scale method has been a success in Washington since 1924, but in his opinion the system was predominantly to the advantage of the electric company and not to the consumer.

Murphy Ouster Hearing Closes

The so-called ouster hearing of Commissioner of Agriculture Howard Haines Murphy, entering upon its third day at the State House, terminated suddenly at noon after the appearance of only one witness during the forenoon to continue the farmers' presentation of allegations of incompetence and inexperience.

Francis X. Hurley, counsel for Mr. Murphy, attacked the qualifications of two predecessors of the present commissioners, Commissioners Gilbert and Gillete.

"Why were the farmers silent on Gilbert and Gillette?"

He then asked that Commissioner Murphy be sent back to the department "over which he had presided efficiently and impartially."

"If a man can be removed from office on the evidence presented here," he said, "I believe you will never get able men to come into the public service in Massachusetts."

Secretary Mahoney, in rebuttal, asserted the commissioner had a lack of understanding as Commissioner of Agriculture; that weeds on his own farms show that the commissioner did not know the proper method of conducting his own business; and that the commissioner had violated the civil service laws and had committed perjury by saying there were no veterans available in the department for certain posts.

"The farmer asks your help," said Mr. Mahoney. "Mr. Murphy asks your compassion. The public demands your proper action in the determination of this case."

The prosecutor asserted evidence had been presented of the commissioner's incompetency and also that "public money had been squandered."

Governor Hurley took the case under advisement.

At his press conference, the Governor said that he would have no decision to announce at the Wednesday council meeting. He said he will take time to read the transcript of testimony carefully.

Asked about pending removal proceedings to be instituted against Frank L. Kane, Associate Commissioner of Public Works, the Governor indicated that action on that hearing would be delayed temporarily.

Common to Have Airplane Exhibit

Bostonians who have admired the new Douglas planes from the ground but who have never seen them "close up" at the landing field at East Boston Airport, will have an opportunity to inspect one of the huge machines at the ball grounds on Boston Common in a day or two.

At the suggestion of Park Commissioner William P. Long, this week is to be known as Aviation Week. Guests will be invited to inspect the airport, which the public does not generally associate as being under the charge of the park department, and to see the Douglas which the American Airlines plans to knock down at the airport and reassemble on the Common.

R. R. Tracks Prove Dead Loss As Rostrum for Argument

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 22—That two automobile drivers should engage in altercation after a little bumper jousting is not unusual, but when as a result of the argument both cars are demolished, the incident seems worthy of passing note. And that is what happened Saturday at Barber's Crossing on the Boston & Maine Railroad.

It was time for the 5 o'clock train to go through and the bell was ringing, although the gates were not yet down. Peter C. Lareau of Leominster, hearing the warning signal, brought his car to a quick stop at the edge of the tracks.

But close behind his vehicle was another operated by Miss Irene P. Rose of Nashua, N. H., who was unprepared for his speedy response. Her car bore down upon Mr. Lareau's in the manner of a belligerent stag ready to lock horns.

His head was thrown backward by the impact, and his car bounced out into the tracks. Mr. Lareau and friends riding with him alighted postehaste and met a similar party advancing upon them from the challenging vehicle.

Words flew with such vehemence and rapidity that nobody heard the frantic cries of the crossing tender, who finally, despairing of attracting any attention, threw a semaphore to warn the engineer of the approaching train.

With screaming brakes it came to a stop—but not until Mr. Lareau's conveyance had been picked up and neatly tossed on top of Miss Rose's car.

Startled into temporary silence, the Lareau-Rose group surveyed the two demolished cars blankly.

grade crossing for a parking lot, he told police.

Poor visibility and unfamiliarity with the neighborhood led him to make this error, he explained. He had just returned from Boston and was intending to park the car and proceed to the house of his brother, Carl O. Anderson, whom he is visiting.

Still in the car when the blazing headlight bore down upon him, he hastily made an attempt to start the motor again and pull out of the way, but had not succeeded in doing so by the time the engine reached the spot.

Reading Railroad Yard Makes Poor Parking Lot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

READING, Mass., March 22—With its cow catcher six feet short of a car parked on the track by Tibert Anderson of Rock Island, Ill., a locomotive ground to a sudden halt in the pouring rain on Saturday night. Mr. Anderson had mistaken the

Boston Budget Draws Fire Of Research Body

Increase in Police and Fire Forces Held Unnecessary

Comparisons Given

In the face of a blunt warning by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau that despite its high tax rate the city this year will again spend more money than it is willing to ask for in taxes, the City Council this afternoon prepared to grant Mayor Mansfield's request for additional policemen and firemen.

The Council planned to vote on an order that would provide, from the Mayor's budget, sufficient funds for salaries and purchase of uniforms for 75 new policemen and 35 new firemen to be enrolled April 1.

Councilors, it was indicated, were not in sympathy with the research bureau's report that Boston already has more policemen and firemen per 1000 population "than any of the other largest cities" in the country. Neither was Mayor Mansfield who stated:

Reason for Increase

"Anyone who knows the situation is aware that new policemen and firemen are needed. Over 25 per cent of the day-time population of Boston leaves the city every night for suburban homes and returns in the morning, causing a tremendous traffic problem which calls for a large number of officers to handle it.

"This is the Hub," he added, "and that ought to be answer enough."

The Mayor's request for 150 new policemen and 70 new firemen (one half to be hired April 1 and the remainder to be taken on in July) is only one item in the $40,000,000 budget which the Council is now considering, but it has been a political issue of importance for many weeks.

This item was singled out by the research bureau as indicative of the trend at City Hall which the bureau believes to be one of political rather than practical expediency. For the most part, the bureau's report dwelt on the Mayor's budget as a whole, on its relation to the city's fiscal policy and on the City Council's activity in preparing to approve the $40,000,000 program, part of which must be financed by loans.

Views on Budget

The bureau reached four conclusions on the budget:

1. That the budget does not meet the serious tax rate problem.
2. That it does not reflect careful planning.
3. That city officials have failed to retrench (expenditures) adequately.
4. That the City Council should, therefore, use its important power to reduce the Mayor's budget.

Mayor Mansfield's voluntary reduction in the budget of $885,000, largely due to the city's unusual opportunity to save its snow-removal appropriation, has reduced the potential tax rate of $42.20 to $41.60, the bureau found.

The Mayor has indicated that the actual tax rate will be around $38, the same as last year, and has publicly stated that to do so the city must borrow about $5,000,000 in addition to a budget appropriation of nearly $35,000,000.

Current Expense Loans

"Loans for current expenses in the past four years," the report stated, "amount to the huge sum of $27,400,000."

Already on its debt costs Boston must pay $3,000,000 interest charges this year, even as it borrows $5,000,000 more for current expenditures, the bureau noted.

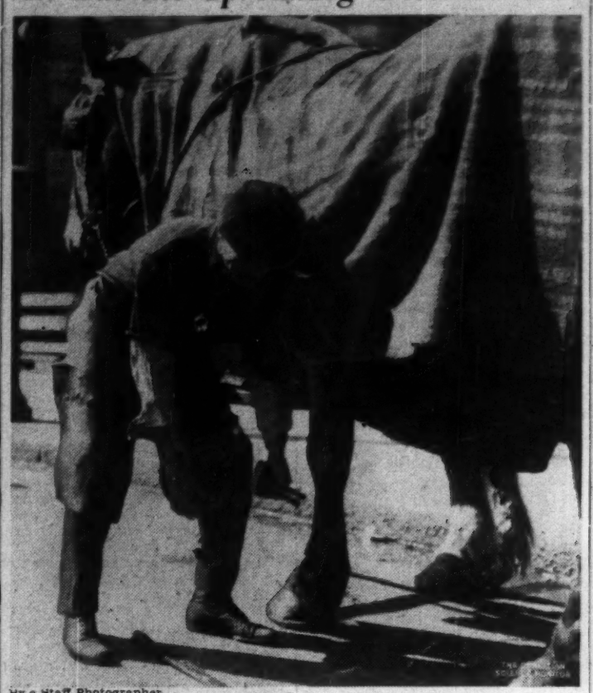
Boston's high cost of government is largely explained by excessive personnel, the bureau said. More than half of the city maintenance expenses are for the pay roll. A retrenchment program, therefore, calls for a reduction of personnel costs.

The bureau found that of eight large cities, Boston, San Francisco, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Baltimore and Buffalo, Boston has the highest per centage of personnel per 1000 population. This comparison was made recently by the President's advisory committee.

Using this same authority again,

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

All But the Spreading Chestnut Tree



By a Staff Photographer

Horses Shod Anywhere, Any Time, Any Place

When One of Hood Company Horses Dropped a Shoe on Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, the Company Blacksmith Was Rushed to the Scene and the Horse Was Shod at the Curb

Connecticut River Pact Drafted For Flood Control

The tentative draft for an interstate compact on Connecticut River Valley flood control has been completed by a group of representatives of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont which has been in conference in Boston, Attorney General Paul A. Dever announced this morning. It will be submitted to the several state legislatures at the present sessions.

After conferring with Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, and William F. Callahan, state commissioner of public works, the Attorney General also announced that Miss Herlihy is arranging for a conference tomorrow afternoon with Gov. Charles F. Hurley, members of the joint Ways and Means Committee, Senator Samuel H. Wragg, chairman of the Senate, and Representative Horace T. Cahill, and that he hopes by Wednesday to be able to inform the representatives of the other three states involved of the attitude of Massachusetts on the subject.

The conference finally reached an agreement on the allocation of the estimated land damages cost of $2,700,000 for the sites of the eight dams to be constructed first out of a total of 20 proposed for eventual construction.

Under the terms of the compact Massachusetts would pay 50 per cent, Connecticut 40 per cent, New Hampshire 5 per cent and Vermont 4 per cent. These figures, which would be the basis allocating the estimated $80,000 a year administrative expenses, were reached after thorough consideration of the value of property involved and the history of previous floods, recurrence of which would be prevented, it is hoped.

The terms of the compact provide that half of each state's share of land damage costs must be paid on or before July 1 this year and the remainder on or after July 1, 1938.

Eight sites will be selected out of 12 possible ones—giving an opportunity to switch from one site to another if land damage costs promise to rise to an unreasonable figure in the case of either of them.

The $10,500,000 cost of constructing the eight dams—three in New Hampshire, three in Vermont and two in Massachusetts—is to be met by the Federal Government. Although this appropriation is not yet authorized through an act of Congres, Mr. Dever reported that Senator David I. Walsh has introduced into Congress an amendment to the omnibus flood control bill providing for four reservoirs in Massachusetts, two of which could be begun at once.

Village Smith Takes His Tools To City Streets

The village blacksmith left his spreading chestnut tree this morning and drove in an automobile to the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Clearway Street to give AAA-style highway emergency service to a milk-wagon horse, which had dropped a shoe.

A large crowd gathered around as the nails were driven into the hoof. Many of the bystanders had never before witnessed a horse-shoeing operation.

The horse, apparently rather enjoying the public interest as well as the unexpected rest on his rounds, stood comfortably with a blanket draped warmly over him.

He was one of the 700 or so horses engaged in delivering Hood milk in Greater Boston, and his home port was the company's central stable in Charlestown.

Metal shoes, it appears, wear out much more rapidly on hard city streets than do rubber automobile tires. In fact, the Hood company counts on providing each of its horses with a new set of shoes—two pairs to the horse, of course—about once a month.

Each hoof is inspected regularly and shoes are replaced as soon as they are needed, by the two or three shoers constantly employed at the stables.

But even the best of shoes are apt to come off if the prongs catch in streetcar tracks or in crevices between cobblestones. Since to continue to drive a shoeless animal results in considerable wear to the hoof, making it impossible to reshoe it again for some time—although the horse itself feels no discomfort—when a shoe is cast the driver is expected to telephone to the stables for emergency service.

One of the shoers steps into a car immediately and hurries to the scene—which was what happened this morning.

As one bystander, with a wholesome, country air about him, remarked: "Well, well. Times have certainly changed. When I was a boy we stood around to see a horseshoe nail pulled out of an automobile tire. Now city folks stand around to see the nails driven into the right place!"

Providence Stores Closed by Strike; 1000 Pickets March

Department, Five-and-Ten and Downtown Specialty Shops Are Closed After C. I. O. Union Rejects Compromise Offer

Police Watch, but Keep Hands Off When Strikers Accost Pedestrians

Former Employees Are Demanding Wage Increase and Recognition of Union; Leaders of Both Sides Attend Conference With Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22—Every department store, every five-and-ten-cent store and most of the dozen downtown specialty shops were closed today by a strike of retail store workers organized by John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

While extra police watched, but kept hands off, nearly 1000 pickets paraded in front of the remaining stores, button-holing customers and making shopping virtually impossible.

Food and drug stores were allowed to operate without interference by the strikers. Streets were thronged with would-be shoppers, police and pickets. The last-named wore arm-bands reading "Department Store Picket."

Compromise Rejected

The strike was voted yesterday by 600 C. I. O. workers at a meeting at which they rejected a compromise offer by owners of the principal stores.

The employees apparently were incensed at the action of the 12 largest department and five-and-ten-cent stores in closing their doors at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, locking out both employees and customers.

The employees demand a 10 per cent wage increase, four weeks' vacation with pay, and recognition of their union, which oddly enough, is the United Shoe Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate.

A conference was begun shortly before noon in the office of Gov. Robert E. Quinn in an effort to settle the dispute, but no agreement had been reached when the meeting recessed for lunch at 1 p. m.

Both Sides Present

Both sides were present at the conference, the strikers being represented by Joseph Sylvia, state C. I. O. chairman, and Powers Hapgood, secretary of the New England C. I. O. Store owners were represented by United States Attorney J. Howard McGrath.

"There will be no attempt to reopen the stores today," Mr. Hapgood announced as he left the Governor's office. The Governor himself said he had "high hope" of a speedy settlement, but observers were less optimistic, pointing to reports that the strikers were holding out for their full demands.

Public Comes First

The Governor released copies of a statement he had read to the conference, in which he declared "Rhode Island and the public must come ahead of employer and employee" and in which he urged them to reopen the stores soon.

"I will insist upon complete obedience to the laws by every owner and employee," he told the warring factions. "The law will be enforced."

The 12 stores which closed abruptly on Saturday did not open today. They include the Outlet, Shepard's, Cherry and Webb, Gladding's, Tilden-Thurber, Newberry's, Kresge's, F. & W. Grand, W. T. Grant and two F. W. Woolworth stores.

Pickets—about 60 per cent of them women clerks—immediately concentrated on other shops. The procedure in each case was the same: Pickets walked up and down in front of the store, telling customers there was a strike and asking them not to patronize the store. Then a committee called upon the manager and asked him to close.

Six Stores Close

Within the first hour, six managers agreed to the request to close. The Bandbox Hat Shop, Virginia Dare Dress Shop, Knickerbocker Hat Company, Modern Shoe Company, John Irving Shoe Company and Regal Shoe Store closed their doors.

Those yielding to strike pressure, included nation-wide chain stores as well as purely local establishments.

Special police cars cruised through downtown streets as pickets induced customers to postpone their Easter shopping on account of the strike. Picketing became so heavy shortly before noon that police placed a limit of four pickets to a store.

A total of 22 stores was reported to have been closed at 11:30 a. m. These included the Thom McAn shoe store, the Roxy Clothes Company and Kline's.

Signs in Windows

Signs were placed in some store windows stating, "This store is closed until 1 p. m.," indicating the proprietors were hopeful for a settlement which, however, did not materialize then.

At 2 p. m., the Associated Press reported 59 shops were closed.

As the day progressed, some stores sought to reopen, taking advantage of the lull when picketers moved on to other stores. Signs "This Store Is Open" quickly brought a return of the pickets, however, in numbers far exceeding the police limit of four to a store.

Nearly all shoppers gave up any attempt to enter picketed stores.

Although police did not interfere with the strikers—not even with a crowd of 100 who gathered at the rear of the Outlet Company early this morning, extra details were held in reserve in each of the six city stations.

Reserves included 100 officers kept on duty at 12:30 a. m. when they ordinarily would have been relieved.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Gain of 88 Shown In Maine Women In Public Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, March 22—There are 88 more women holding public offices in Maine this year than last, according to a survey made by Miss Bertha A. Hudson of Winthrop, past state president of the Maine Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and Miss Grace E. Fitz of Auburn, former treasurer and first vice-president of the federation. A similar survey was made by them in 1936.

There are now 1955 women holding state, county, city and town offices in Maine, according to the survey, including 710 notaries public and justices of the peace.

Penobscot County leads in the number of women office holders, with a total of 255.

More women in the state served on school committees than in any other capacity—their number reaching 441.

There are 279 women postmasters; 410 notaries; 300 justices of the peace; 150 treasurers; 173 clerks; 68 collectors; 41 superintendents of schools; 11 selectmen; eight board of registration members; four police matrons; 22 constables; four auditors; five health officers; five overseers of poor; six assessors, and one milk inspector.

Sixteen towns have all-women school boards, and 94 have two women members.

There are three women dedimus justices, one trial justice, and one commissioner to take depositions and disclosures.

Spain Cut From Belgian Passports

Belgium's determination to avoid entanglement in the Spanish situation is reflected in orders received today by George H. Toole, her consul in Boston.

Mr. Toole was instructed, he said, to change the expression "good for all foreign countries" on passports which he makes out for Belgian citizens, to read "good for all foreign countries with the exception of Spain, Spanish possessions and Spanish zones of influence in Morocco."

C. I. O. Union Drive Brings New Hampshire Pay Boosts

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 22—Wage increases are following in the steps of C. I. O. organizers in various industries in New Hampshire. Representatives of the Lewis organization have been attempting to unionize the shoe workers in various sections, including New Hampshire. No sooner had they started than came announcements by the J. F. McElwain Shoe Company and the International Shoe Company—the two largest shoe concerns in New Hampshire—that they were granting wage increases.

Following this came word that an extensive C. I. O. organization program was underway in the textile industry. Now comes word from the Pacific Mills and the Nashua Manufacturing Company—the largest employers of textile labor in the State that they are granting a 10 per cent wage increase. These companies employ about 7000 workers in their plants at Manchester, Nashua, and Dover. This wage increase will add about $500,000 to the workers' pay envelopes a year.

Recent wage increases by the two shoe companies and the two textile firms will add about $1,000,000 a year to the pay envelopes of New Hampshire workers.

* * *

48-Hour Week for Women

New Hampshire has now written into its statute books a 48-hour law for women and minors, after many years' attempt on the part of labor to have such a measure enacted. With the ink hardly dry on the Governor's signature to this measure, hearings will start Wednesday of this week on a bill providing a 45-hour work week, the House of Representatives having already tnrned down a 44-hour work-week measure. It is learned that while labor will appear at the hearings to urge enactment of the 45-hour measure, industry's representatives will appear in opposition.

* * *

Strike Halts Beer Sales

A new strike situation developed in Lisbon last week. Workers in the town's major industry, the Lisbon Manufacturing Company—a woodworking plant—walked out, causing the plant to be shut down. As a result of the strike, the sale of beer in Lisbon was ordered temporarily discontinued. The $280,000 annual pay roll of the company is an important item in the life of the community. The strike is based on the desire for higher wages for employees on piece work.

* * *

Legislative Jam

Every time the New Hampshire Legislature convenes, leaders and administration officials express hopes that the session will be wound up in short order. This year's session is no exception. Leaders had expressed hope that the more than 400 state lawmakers would settle their problems and evacuate the State House by April 1.

But present indications are that the session will run at least to the last of April and perhaps along into May. Since the session opened, the first of January, more than 500 bills and resolutions have come before it for action. Of this number only 52 have been approved to date, and 174 have been rejected. In other words, less than 225 measures out of a total of 556 have been cleaned up with more than two months of the session now elapsed.

In order to speed up the work of the lawmakers, the House Rules Committee, through which new measures must enter the Legislature,

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Bundstrom, Marie Brown and Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

Copley—"Bloodstream," a WPA Federal Theater presentation. 8:30.

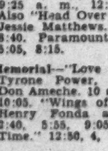
Movies

South Station Theater—"New York's Waterfront," "Sweden Travel," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Sugar in Virgin Islands," Georgie Price, "Nice Work," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—"Mystic Mountain," with Dita Parlo, French and German, with English subtitles. 1:20, 4:10, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Evergreen," featuring Jessie Matthews. 2:35, 5:25, 8:10.

Paramount and Fenway—"A Doctor's Diary," with John Trent, Helen Burgess and George Bancroft. Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:28, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Head Over Heels in Love," with Jessie Matthews. Fenway: 2:35, 5:25, 8:40. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:50 5:05, 8:15.

Memorial—"Love Is News," featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:25, 7:35, 10:05. "Wings of the Morning," with Henry Fonda and Anabella, 12:30, 2:40, 5:55, 9:05. Also "March of Time." 12:50, 4, 7:15, 10:30.



Colonial—Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

Boston — "Woman Wise," featuring Rochelle Hudson and Michael Whalen, 10:42 a. m., 1:53, 4:58, 7:45, 10:14. Stage: Cab Calloway and his orchestra together with the Cotton Club Revue.

Uptown—"Stolen Holiday," with Kay Francis. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:10. Also "You Only Live Once," featuring Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 2:25, 5:35 8:40.

Metropolitan—"Nancy Steele Is Missing!" with Victor McLaglen, Walter Connolly and Peter Lorre. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20. Stage Benny Davis and "Stardust Revue of 1937."

Tremont—May Robson and Paul Lukas in "Age of Indiscretion," 8:50, 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:35. Also "China Clipper," with Beverly Rcberts and Pat O'Brien. 10.07 a. m., 12:51, 4, 6:56, 10:05.

Exeter—"In His Steps," with Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker. 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also, "Pennies from Heaven," with Bing Crosby, 3:30, 6:25, 9:18.

State and Orpheum—Joan Crawford, William Powell and Robert Montgomery in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young, Ann Sothern and Reginald Owen. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

Modern—"Beloved Enemy," starring Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Ready, Willing and Able," with Ruby Keeler, Allen Jenkins, Lee Dixon and Louise Fazenda. 10:50 a. m., 2:00, 5:05, 8:14.

Coolidge Corner—"The Holy Terror," with Jane Withers. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

Notes on forthcoming plays appear on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Radio Programs

On Page 13

Music

Brown Hall—Chamber music concert. Harrison Keller, violinist; Alfred Zighera, cellist; Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist. 8:15.

Steinert Hall—Faculty concert of the Malkin Conservatory of Music. Leon Tumarkin, pianoforte; Harry Dickson, violin; Joseph Malkin, cello. 162 Boylston Street. 8:15.

Other Events

Longy School of Music—Lecture on Modern piona music by Willi Apel. 8.

Labor Lyceum Hall—Mass labor meeting sponsored by the Trades Union Council. Discussion of labor bills under consideration by the Massachusetts Legislature. Bellingham Square, Chelsea. 8.

American College of Life Underwriters—Founders Day Dinner. Prof. Philip Cabot, principal speaker. University Club. 7.

Special Libraries Association—George Brinton Beal on "Quality Collections." Emerson College of Oratory, 130 Beacon Street, corner of Berkeley Street. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Advertising Club—R. E. Rindfusz on "Some Achievements Through Magazine Advertising." Hotel Statler. 12:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—"French Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Hotel Touraine—Regular meeting of the Kiwanis Club. President Frank B. Mehaffey, presiding. The Rev. John Nicol Mark, speaker. Renaissance Room. 12:15.

End Is Sought To Counterfeit R. I. Auto Plates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22—When the State Board of Contract and Supply opens bids tomorrow morning at the State House for the purchase of machinery for the manufacture of registration plates at the State Prison, it will take into consideration two things. One, the cost, which will be in the neighborhood of $20,000, and secondly, that the new plates shall be larger and more distinguishable than those now in use.

The new registration plates are but one of the features of the program announced by Gov. Robert E. Quinn in his war on gangsters who have used fictitious Rhode Island registration plates and bogus motor driving licenses to carry on a career of crime in New England, it was stated at the State House.

Recently, on orders of Governor Quinn, an investigation was made of the Motor Vehicle Division, but nothing was found that was radically wrong. The discrepancies, duplication of registration plates and other irregularities were attributed to "mistakes."

The chief executive, however, made it clear at a press conference last week that there would be changes in the department and some changes in the regulations.

FOR EASTER

The House of Quality presents an unrivalled collection of smart Coats . . Suits . . Frocks . . Hats . . Handbags . . Gloves . . Accessories. Many imports . . many individual styles . . all with rare distinction. And yet, at prices remarkably moderate for such individuality.

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$10 and $10.50

Chambers & Sons

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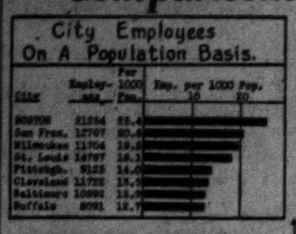
TORONTO

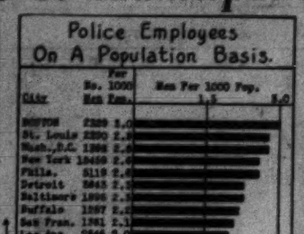
Free Parking at 28 Temperance St.

Comparisons of Municipal Employment

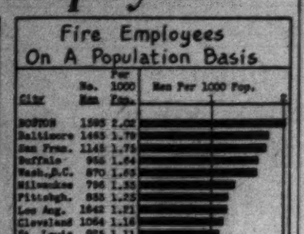
City Employees On A Population Basis.



Police Employees On A Population Basis.



Fire Employees On A Population Basis



Boston Budget

(Continued from Page 11)

the bureau showed that of 14 large cities, including the above group and adding Washington, D. C., New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles and Chicago, Boston also has more police and fire employees per 1000 population.

Retrenchments Urged

In the light of these facts and the potential fiscal crisis which continued borrowing for yearly expenditures portends for the city, the bureau urged the City Council not to approve the Mayor's request for additional fire and police forces included in the budget.

The Council's most important function under the charter, the bureau continued, is to review and revise the Mayor's budget. Yet, although the budget is "basicly weak," the report stated, "the Council discussions have proceeded . . . as though the city's need for economy had passed."

Radios in Hotel Lobbies Turned Off

Uniformed police sergeants provided a few moments of dramatic entertainment for guests in Boston hotel lobbies yesterday, when they strode masterfully in and switched off all radios—under a recently unearthed law forbidding unlicensed entertainment in these lobbies on the Sabbath.

The hotel men, taken completely by surprise, were informed that for $3 paid to the Boston Licensing Commission, they could turn on the switches again.

It seems that Maj. Patrick J. Healey, supervisor of the Sunday entertainment department of the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, rooting around in legislative archives, discovered a regulation to the effect that commercial entertainment cannot be furnished in hotel lobbies on the Sabbath, anywhere in the State, without the purchase of a license.

Lord Elton Comes In Aboard Scythia

Aboard the Cunard-White Star liner Scythia, which called at Boston today en route to New York, ship news men interviewed Lord Elton, who, though he is en route to New York on a speaking engagement, will nevertheless be heard by Bostonians over their radios. His lordship, who was accompanied by Lady Elton, is to participate in a three-cornered debate next Thursday in "America's Town Meeting of the Air," a radio discussion forum which is radiocast on Thursdays at 9:30 p. m. and is also carried over local station WBZ.

Lord Elton, who is a member of the House of Lords, and a lecturer in modern history at Oxford, said that Dorothy Thompson, well-known columnist, wife of Sinclair Lewis, and Señor Salvador De Madariaga, former Spanish Ambassador to the United States, would be the other participants in the debate which is to be on the question "Is a World System Possible?" Lord Elton's statement does not agree, however, with the announcement of the League for Political Education, which conducts the Town Meeting, that Nicholas Roosevelt, former Minister to Hungary, now editorial writer on a New York paper, will speak in lieu of Dorothy Thompson.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Breathes there a woman who doesn't devote many a waking moment (and sleeping, too, for that matter) to the business of arranging imaginary furniture in a home she's going to have in the not-too-far-off future? To say nothing of the time she puts in just sitting and mulling over the idea of moving the sofa down by the fireplace, dragging the piano over to that corner right there, and filling in the vacant space with a new chair; after she's bought some new chintz drapes. Of course there isn't . . . in fact, it's practically a national pastime, as far as women are concerned (and some men, too) and loads of fun as well.

Room Planning Kits
A Great Home Help

Realizing all this, Paine Furniture Company has some tricky complete Room Planning Kits . . . that will help you out in a constructive manner. Especially if you've a desire to plan the rearrangement of your home, without leaving your armchair or spending a cent. This kit includes blank room-graphs, scale-drawn floor shapes of furniture for all rooms . . . kitchen included . . . as well as worthwhile suggestions, and directions for most advantageous arrangements throughout your home. They are yours for the asking.

Flashlight Pencil
Is Proving Useful

Are you one of those people who write and get ideas in the middle of the night . . . just when other people would rather you didn't turn on the light. Then we know just the gadget for you . . . a pencil with a flashlight attached to it. All you have to do is keep it handy by your bed . . . reach out for it, snap on the button . . . and your paper is lighted by its direct rays. Just one of the many interesting little items at The Original Thread and Needle Shop.

Shoe With an Arch
Working on Hinges

If you buy your shoes at Chandler's you'll now find that they have taken on a new line from which you can make your selections . . . Florsheim shoes for women. Their quality, fashion and smooth fit will no doubt win your admiration . . . as well as the comfort derived from their special Feeture Arch with its one-way hinge, which gives easy flexibility when you walk, but locks into firm, natural, rigid support when you just stand.

Vanishes All
Odors From House

Sanovan is gradually becoming a household word . . . but just in case the name still means less than nothing to you, it's an odorless household deodorant that was introduced to New England some time ago by Jordan Marsh. Its purpose is to eliminate odors from cooking, musty closets, pets, and leave no odor of its own. Which you'll have to admit is a big help, some deodorants being almost as offensive as the odor they set out to obliterate! You dissolve it in water and let it simmer on the stove in the kitchen, spray it in the bathroom, and pour it down the drain; that's all there is to it. In containers that sell for 25, 45 and 80c and $1.50.

Riding Equipment!
All but the Horse

The influx of riding stables near-by where one may learn to ride inexpensively reminds us that Beckwith's (37 Essex street, just a short walk from Boylston street) has its usual supply of authentic riding equipment. Everything but the horse. And not expensive, either . . . unless, of course, you feel so inclined. For instance, there's a well-fitted riding coat in a swanky check or plaid, with leather buttons . . . for $9.85. But if $7.85 suits you better, then there are some at that price. Tailored whipcord Jodhpurs, cut with the full flare sides and high back that girls like so well, are plentiful, and whipcord breeches start at $2.45. Jodhpur shoes, with the stitched-down construction, and front seam are but $2.95. And English riding boots in either tan or black start at $5.95.

A Line That Will
Please Little Women

Itty-bitsey misses, juniors and tiny women (size 11 to 17 puts you in this class) who think they just have to put up with it and flounder around in undies that are big enough for two people, should take a look at Filene's slips, briefs and gowns that have been styled as beautifully as regulation size . . . but proportioned and sized to diminutive lines. The bodices are up where they should be on you, and the waist isn't down around your knees . . . nor is the hem fluttering at your ankles.

A Cowboy Bunny
An Easter Greeting

Well, we've seen all kinds of bunnies . . . but we never saw a cowboy bunny until we were dashing by Miss Ayer's shop (1338 Beacon street, Brookline) yesterday. But there they were, right in with the practically endless collection of Easter rabbits, chickens, ducks and what not . . . waiting for some kind parent to come along and take them home to Junior.

J. T.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Wage Increases Follow Drive By Unions in N. H.

(Continued From Page 11)

is going to refuse to accept any further measures except those absolutely necessary.

Slot Machine Issue

The slot machine battle has been revived in New Hampshire again. On orders of County Solicitor Willoughby A. Colby, raids were conducted last week in Henniker, when so-called "gambling machines" were confiscated from various business establishments there.

Meanwhile at Andover, N. H., J. Halsey Gulick, headmaster of Proctor Academy, reveals that a study of the nickel slot machines conducted by students of the school shows that a nickel played in a slot machine has only one possibility in 4000 of turning the "jack pot" over to the player. In the experiments various types of slot machines were used. Students played them 10,000 consecutive times in their study. On one type of machine it was found that $100 played brought back a $1 return.

Nashua Police Shift

The Nashua Police Department, which was the target a few weeks ago of an investigation by the attorney general because of bookmaking activities in that city, is about to undergo a reorganization with Frank S. Brooks, retired chief of detectives of the Washington, D. C., police, as its temporary chief. Chief Irving F. Goodwin was suspended about two months ago after the attorney's investigation.

Civil Service Plans

A lengthy measure involving the plans of Gov. Francis P. Murphy to place state workers under the merit system has been introduced before the state lawmakers. Governor Murphy is determined to establish a civil service system for state workers so that experienced employees of the state will not be displaced with inexperienced help with changing state administrations.

School Retirement Plan

A measure providing for retirement of school teachers in New Hampshire has been given to the state Supreme Court for a ruling on its constitutionality before being acted upon by the Legislature. Cities now having retirement systems would be exempt. Each teacher would pay $50 annually for 30 years with the state making like contributions. Interest on the members' and state's deposits would be credited to the members of what would be an association to carry out the program.

Loans to Farmers

From the annual report of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., which covers New Hampshire, it is disclosed that 1112 loans have been made to New Hampshire farmers since the bank's inception 20 years ago. The total value of these loans was $2,488,075. Loans now outstanding in the state total 764 for $1,701,350. Last year 47 additional loans were made by the bank in New Hampshire for amounts totaling $94,700. In the Granite State there are nine loan associations which have been set up under the direction of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield.

What's Going On in the Arts

Ballet Antique

The students of Wellesley College have been digging into musical history and brought up a find—Gluck's ballet-pantomime, "Don Juan, or the Libertine Destroyed," which they presented in their beautiful Alumnae Hall for the first time in America, Saturday evening.

Or, rather, it was Malcolm H. Holmes, director of the college orchestra, who did most of the digging, including considerable research abroad in order to obtain the remnants of the libretto, which he finally fashioned into a workable scenario.

In this libretto, the Leporello of Mozart's opera becomes Sganarelle, the Donna Anna becomes Elvira, the peasant Zerlina and her bumpkin spouse, Masetto, do not definitely appear. But the Stone Guest is satisfactorily at large. He thumps in the orchestra and scarifies on the stage.

"Don Juan," said to be the precursor of dance-drama in ballet, was first produced in Vienna in 1761. Gluck had not then fully turned his back on opera as vocal concert and ballet as a succession of brilliant feats, both with mild musical accompaniment, for the more expressive dramatic form, in which the music, written in subservience to the text, becomes the greater part. Yet the score foreshadows the deeper expressiveness to come. As played by the college orchestra, Saturday evening, with a singular absence of shading, it sounded even more stripped, to ears accustomed to lusher sonorities, than it might have in other hands.

The production was charmingly staged by the Theater Workshop under its director, Edith R. Smalil. A unit setting in the shape of a walled spiral ramp, suggesting, with the aid of lighting and properties, the castle, the banquet hall and the monumental tomb of the three scenes, provided varied levels of action that kept it pictorially interesting. The attractive period costumes of variegated hue and design, suggesting rather than stressing authenticity, contributed to the picture.

The story was clearly indicated in comic and dramatic pantomime, interspersed with a few formal dances adopted from pre-classic forms. In the final scene—a group dance of Furies with much display of energy escorting the rake to his doom—the modern dance idiom was adapted to the pre-classic style. Members of the college orchesis and junior dance group, under their director, and the choregrapher of the production, Charlotte MacEwan, made up the cast.

Rhea Ornstein's Sganarelle was sharply outlined. She had that special knack of remaining in the action when not of it. She had the animus that, taking technique for granted, soars above it. There was a continual lilt to her performance.

On the other hand, the Don Juan visualized by Margaret Wyckoff was but a feebly reprehensible fellow There was too little fling to the cape, too little bold gallantry in the behavior.

Alice-Ann Kessler's Commandant was statuesque and fairly formidable.

M. L.

The State Symphony Orchestra

Last night, in the Copley Theater, the State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conductor, continued its series of concerts celebrating the symphonies of Beethoven, together with works by contemporary composers. The program last night opened with the Symphonic Prelude to "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon," by Leo Rich Lewis, and closed with the Beethoven Symphony No 6. Between was set the Viotti Concerto No. 22 in A minor for violin and orchestra, with Mildred Taylor Shaw as soloist.

Luise Rainer

The O-Lan of the Filmed "The Good Earth," Which Continues at the Colonial

The talents of Professor Lewis are manifold, and from the confines of Tufts College he yearly sends students from the music department which he heads, the better for having come in contact with his unfailing humor and sound musicianship. The Symphonic Prelude played last night reflects, as do other works of his, the influence of Brahms, both in the use of rhythm and in orchestral coloring, and while this opus is not as extensive as a symphony it nevertheless reveals the composer's deftness in developing a theme and etching a portrait. The work was given a faithful performance and appeared to please the audience and Professor Lewis, who modestly rose from his seat in response to the applause.

The Beethoven Symphony fared less happily, both in point of performance and in interpretation. To Mr. Thiede, seemingly, there were many measures of mere notes which the orchestra turned off in perfunctory manner. The grace and delicacy which are inherent in much of this work were missing last night, and too often the choirs were ragged in attacks and releases. The tempo of the andante molto moto was too deliberate for this group to sustain comfortably, and the movement dragged instead of flowing as it should have done. General tone quality, however, was good throughout the work, and there was warm applause.

As Mildred Taylor, Mrs. Shaw has for some time been recognized as one of Boston's foremost women violinists. Her performance last night of the slightly old-fashioned Viotti concerto was capable if somewhat cold. Built with the usual cadenzas for the display of the performer's technical ability, the concerto has also a few lyrical moments to which Mrs. Shaw might have paid more homage, but one could hardly question her ability as a technician, especially in the difficult cadenza demanding dexterity in long sustained trills. An audience which comfortably filled the floor of the theater gave Mrs. Shaw a cordial reception.

G. M. S.

Sarah Barnes McKenzie

Sarah Barnes McKenzie, contralto, was heard in a recital yesterday afternoon in Steinert Hall. Her accompanist was William A. Rhodes. Her program ranged from Caccini to Richard Strauss and from Bach to Brahms. It included Thomas's "Connais-tu le pays" in Italian, a re-translation which carried it one stage farther from Goethe's "Kennst du das Land," with no discoverable gain; and it ended with a group of Negro spirituals arranged by Mr. Rhodes.

Miss McKenzie's proved to be less than an ideally unified voice. Its distinctively contralto portions are strong and somewhat harsh at times; its middle and upper registers are inclined to be small and fluty. In neither of these ranges was any marked technical proficiency noticeable. A certain eccentricity in matters of rhythm must be reported; and there was a frequent tendency to pause for breath in most unconventional places, such as between the syllables of a word—a practice which resulted in some phrasing of questionable authority.

She was occasionally able to project a certain impression of sincerity and conviction, as in Luzzi's "Ave Maria" and Bach's "Komm, süsser Tod," which were among her more successful efforts at interpretation; but she made of Mozart's popular "Halleluja" a surprisingly subdued and unjubilant utterance, even a slightly mournful one—a mood surely foreign to the composer's intention and the essence of the word.

A small but friendly audience applauded the singer heartily.

S. S.

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C. I. O. Strike Closes Providence Stores

(Continued From Page 11)

To avoid inciting the strikers, patrolmen in the shopping district were sent without their night-sticks.

Union leaders estimated shortly after noon that 9000 of the approximately 12,000 workers in 1400 retail stores of the city were idle. Mr. Sylvia, state C. I. O. chairman, said he was aiming at a complete tie-up of all except food and drug stores.

The principal employers on Saturday had agreed to two-week vacations with pay, had agreed to recognize the C. I. O. as the bargaining agency for its own members, had conceded seniority rights, a return to NRA wage scales, with provision for a comprehensive wage study preliminary to equalization of wages among the various stores, and had agreed to full-time pay for overtime and to time and one-half for Sundays.

The workers rejected this compomise proposal on Sunday and insisted on their original demands for a 10 per cent rise and four weeks' vacation with pay.

"Sit-Down" Prevented

United States Attorney J Howard McGrath, counsel for the store owners, said Saturday's lockout had been ordered to head off an expected "sit-down" strike.

While Mr. Sylvia was denying on Saturday afternoon that a sit-down strike had been contemplated, about 400 of the 1400 Outlet department store workers refused to leave the building for three hours.

They departed only after Col. Joseph Samuels, president of the Outlet Company, promised them union recognition and a wage increase. Other employees had left without protest after throngs of pre-Easter shoppers had been turned away.

Difference of Opinion

An indication of a difference of opinion among store workers developed when Charles A. Farr, business agent of the journeymen tailors, a department of the C. I. O., said his union is negotiating with several of the larger stores and that his members will not leave their jobs in these stores unless forced to by store closings.

Meanwhile, the Associated Press reported that in Woonsocket, R. I., President Joseph Schmetz of the Independent Textile Union announced a meeting of all Woonsocket store clerks would be held Wednesday night for the purpose of further organization.

Mr. Schmetz said the meeting had been planned before the Providence strike occurred. Approximately 25 stores in that city had not signed with the union, Mr. Schmetz added.

Mr. Sylvia stated previously there was no immediate plan to extend the strike outside of Providence.

Preparation Seen

It appeared that the merchants were prepared for their action Saturday. Within an hour after the closing order had been given signs announcing the action of the officials had been placed in doors and windows. These signs, according to Mr. Sylvia, showed conclusively that they had been printed in advance of the meeting with union spokesmen.

These signs, which were still in their places today, said: "Because of labor trouble which exists in the Providence retail district, this store will be temporarily closed. See newspapers for further particulars. The Management."

The C. I. O. movement in Rhode Island is upsetting past labor and political setups. In the merchants-C. I. O. controversy Attorney McGrath appears on one side of the table and Mr. Sylvia on the other.

Less than a half dozen years ago when Mr. McGrath was chairman of the State Democratic Committee, Mr. Sylvia headed the labor unit of the party and went into the mill centers of the state singing the praises of Mr. McGrath and the Democratic Party.

It was under the direction of Mr. McGrath that many labor laws were enacted, within the past few years.

C. I. O. Faces Barriers In Rhode Island Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22—The nation-wide textile drive of the Committee on Industrial Organization may move slowly in Rhode Island because of two factors.

One is the previous aloofness of the Independent Textile Union, headed by Joseph Schmetz, who, however, last Thursday threatened to get additional funds for his union by "selling" it to some "other union," unless Woonsocket, R. I., provides for 2400 strikers.

Pay Gains Blocked Strike

The other factor is the wave of 10 per cent pay increases granted by mill owners in this largely unorganized State, where a similar series of pay boosts blocked a threatened strike of woolen and worsted workers a year ago.

Altogether, about 100,000 textile employees in the six New England states have been given "voluntary" wage increases since the big C. I. O. textile drive was opened in New York City last Thursday by Sidney Hillman, former head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Of these, from 15,000 to 20,000 workers are in Rhode Island.

Mr. Schmetz said, at a meeting of the Woonsocket City Council Thursday night, that "if the city refuses to help us, it may mean getting additional funds by selling our union. . . . Other unions have their eyes on us."

"Our union," he continued, "is regarded as one of the best in New England." He then called attention to the $14,000 financial reserve and also that practically all mills in the city are represented in his organization, which boasts more than 10,000 members in Woonsocket and vicinity.

The head of the I. T. U., a former member of the United Textile Workers of America, said some time ago that when a strong textile union was established in the nation, his forces would join it. He further stated that he did not believe that the U. T. W. A. was in this classification and therefore the mill workers of the city had refrained from joining.

Organization Need

It is admitted in labor circles that Woonsocket is one of the "weak centers" of the U. T. W. A. in Rhode Island, and unless the mills can be organized there is little hope for success of the C. I. O. drive in this State. Two lengthy strikes, followed by the closing of several mills, is given as the reason for the failure of the U. T. W. A. to gain support here.

The entrance into the industrial picture of the C. I. O., however, leads textile leaders to believe that such an organization would be acceptable to Mr. Schmetz and his executive council. For this reason the C. I. O. is said to be planning "missionary work" in Woonsocket with a merger plan in mind.

Dyers' Strike Threatens

A threat of a strike of 5000 workers in the Boston cleaning and dyeing industry on Wednesday was held over the heads of the owners today by Joseph Salerno, general organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, an affiliate of the C. I. O.

Mr. Salerno told an audience of 600 workers at 864 Washington street yesterday that the strike would be called if the cleaning and dyeing firms failed to meet demands for union recognition and collective bargaining, wage increases and job security.

An employees' committee is scheduled to meet with representatives of the owners late today in the Boston City Club.

Bay State $71,450,000 Budget Nearly Ready for Legislature; Oath, Child Labor Coming Up

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's $71,450,000 budget, the highest budget without a bond issue ever submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature, is expected to emerge from the joint committee on ways and means this week practically intact.

While minor economies are expected, it is generally believed the committee will slash no sizable amounts from the recommended appropriations.

Debate on the budget report probably will be delayed until next week, inasmuch as the committee's report must be printed before all legislators have facts available.

The ways and means committee has spent two months on the budget, considering it item by item.

Meanwhile, this week the Legislature will consider two of the most controversial bills submitted this year, proposed repeal of the teachers oath law and ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

Oath Debate

The teachers oath debate is continuing in the House today, as the opponents of repeal seek to force reconsideration of the Thursday vote passing the repeal bill to be engrossed. If they fail, the bill will come up in the Senate probably on Thursday. However, if the Senate works a four-day instead of its usual three-day week, the Senate struggle probably will be scheduled on Wednesday.

The battle over the ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment will open in the House tomorrow, with the proponents of ratification certain to be defeated by an overwhelming majority.

As for committee hearings, the most important appears to be the Wednesday session of the legislative committee on civil service on the proposed abolition or partial elimination of World War veterans preference in civil service.

Representative George T. Ashe, Lowell Democrat, has filed a bill to abolish the preference entirely, while another proposal filed by Representative Otis M. Whitney, Concord Republican, would give an ablebodied veteran a five point bonus in a civil service examination, and a 10-point bonus to a disabled veteran.

Lively Debate

The debate over this proposal is expected to be bitter, with veterans' organizations demanding retention of the present system under which a veteran who receives a passing mark is automatically placed at the head of the list, regardless of the marks of other competitors.

The Massachusetts Civic League will be among the proponents of the legislation to eliminate or reduce veterans' preference.

Under the present system, the league pointed out in a pamphlet, in 1935 the percentage of veterans in the state official and labor service was 54 per cent.

The league argued that absolute veterans preference "means that no one under 36 (the youngest age of World War veterans in 1937) can compete successfully, no matter how able he may be, for a civil service position in Massachusetts if there are veterans capable of achieving a bare passing mark competing against him.

Pointing to the effect of the absolute preference system, the league said 25 additional detectives were to be appointed to the State Police service in 1936. The civil service examination, however, resulted in the certification of 25 disabled veterans, with marks mostly in the 70's.

Rather than place these men in the detective positions, the new positions were abolished and the State Department of Public Safety went without the services of additional detectives who would have increased greatly the efficiency of the State Police.

Radio Symposium Billed at Harvard On 'Business Boom'

A radio symposium to discuss the topic, "Prospects and Dangers of a New Business Boom," has been arranged for today by the Harvard Guardian, the new undergraduate magazine dealing with the social sciences. Station WNAC, Boston, and 11 associated stations of the Yankee network will broadcast the program from 9:30 to 10 p. m.

The symposium has been planned in correlation with an article in the forthcoming April issue of the magazine. Seymour E. Harris, associate professor of economics, will weigh the forces affecting business and market conditions, putting particular emphasis on ways and means of preventing a recurrence of depression in the wake of boom. Richard V. Gilbert and John K. Galbraith, instructors in economics, will concern themselves with the effects of the upward swing on labor and agriculture.

An article on aspects of the same question is written for the April issue by Adolph A. Berle, chamberlain of the City of New York.

For the past three weeks, the Guardian has presented a number of radio talks by members of the Harvard faculty on current political and economic affairs. Next Wednesday evening, Edward S. Mason, associate professor of economics, will conclude this series on the topic, "Government Regulation and Competition."

Shriners to Hear Hurley

Gov. Charles F. Hurley will be the speaker at the monthly luncheon of Aleppo Temple to be held at the Boston City Club, Tuesday, March 23. The Governor will speak on the "State Problems."

U. S. 'Corners' New Hampshire and Vermont

Northern boundary point, in dispute for century and a half, is settled at last by federal geological survey—Other state border uncertainties ended.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANAAN, Vt., March 22—Under the ripples breaking on the west shore of the Connecticut River, where the northeast corner of Vermont meets Canada and New Hampshire, is a spot which recently claimed the attention of the United States Supreme Court.

For a century and a half the line separating the two states had been in dispute, and some property owners had even paid taxes to both New Hampshire and Vermont because of the conflicting claims. In 1934 the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior chose this usually submerged spot as the beginning of the official boundary.

Now this newly determined beginning of a 200-mile line along the Connecticut River has been given the final stamp of approval by the Supreme Court, and New Hampshire's jurisdiction definitely begins at the "original low water line of the river on the West Bank."

On the shore, 314 feet from the significant point beneath the water, is the last of a line of markers erected by the Geological Survey. Through the center of it runs the town line between Pittsburg, N. H., and Canaan, Vt. An inscription on one side indicates the exact latitude and longtitude of the northeast corner of Vermont on the low-water mark line of the river.

According to A. F. Hassan, chief of the cartographic section of the geological survey, it was this boundary dispute between New Hampshire and Vermont which resulted eventually in a complete survey of the boundaries of all of the 48 states, which—with the exception of one mile between Virginia and the District of Columbia still in dispute—have now been definitely marked out.

In the course of the survey, he said, there have been a number of changes—some of them large enough to mean revision of geography textbooks and others so small as to effect only roadbuilders and engineers.

The states which now bear the names of the original 13 have changed considerably in shape and size since the early days of the colonies, Mr. Hassan continued. In settling their modern boundaries, agreement was usually reached by representatives of the states concerned, except in some cases when disputes have arisen because of lost or destroyed reference marks, natural changes in shore lines or stream courses, or conflicting interpretations of the varying laws establishing boundaries. In some cases litigation was carried on for years before it was appealed to the Supreme Court.

The State of Texas, he said, has been most active in defense of its boundaries. It has engaged in litigation concerning its eastern boundary on the 100th meridian, its western boundary on the 103rd meridian, the short stretch along the Rio Grande which separates it from New Mexico, and the area bordering the Red River which was claimed by Oklahoma.

In the Red River-Oklahoma dispute the maps prepared for court exhibits, when compactly rolled, produced a bundle more than a yard long and 10 inches in diameter, Mr. Hassan declared.

The erratic meanderings of the Mississippi have started more state boundary disputes than have changes in any other river, the Geological Survey cartographer estimated.

As a result of one boundary argument between Delaware and New Jersey, the Supreme Court overruled the latter's contention that the boundary lay in the middle of the Delaware River, and placed it on the New Jersey bank, so that wharves and docks built by New Jersey interests at this point below Salem, N. J., are now in the State of Delaware.

The whims of rivers present the only notable remaining problem for the Geological Survey in making permanent the boundaries between states.

Beginnings of a Map

State Lines Sometimes Climb Jagged Heights, but the Geological Survey Men Follow Them

Marking the Spot

When Boundary Disputes Are Settled the Result Is Permanently Recorded

Canadian Labor Bill Debated in Congress

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—A Maine representative and one from Vermont disagree over barring skilled and non-skilled Canadian workers from employment in the United States.

Charles A. Plumley, Republican, of Northfield, Vt., told the House he believes a bill restricting entrance is "discriminatory because of the few involved, will work a hardship on more Americans than it will help, and is also un-American in principle."

Representative Ralph O. Brewster, Maine Republican, however, contends "we have not yet reached the spot where we can safely abandon the protection of American laborers who are willing to live in America in favor of those who desire to march across that imaginary international line."

Since his speech against President Roosevelt's proposal to increase the number of justices of the Supreme Court, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts has received more than 1500 letters, only 12 of which, he says, were opposed to his stand. Half of them were from women and two thirds of the total from Massachusetts.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5; closed on Mondays. Recent accessions; Newly opened room from Newland House in Gloucestershire. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock, Saturday afternoons at 2, and Sunday afternoons, 3:30.
The Book Shop—Exhibition of water colors by Walter H. Kilham. Through March.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c Music on week days 2:45 Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free. Music at 2.
Fine Arts Guild—Exhibition of paintings and drawings by David Wyers Hill. Through April 3.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Fresco by Lewis Rubenstein. Water colors by Dodo Borchardt-Sattler, oils by Paul Kleinschmidt. Through March 31.
Boston Museum of Modern Art—Exhibition of Surrealism and Fantastic art. Through April 3. Open Sunday 2 to 6. Other days open 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: English water colors of the nineteenth century; prints by Rembrandt and his followers. Through March 31. Mayan Pottery and Sculpture in photographs, lent by the Carnegie Institute and the Peabody Museum.
Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 5. Admission free. Exhibits of Natural History, Ethnology, Dolls, Live Museum.
Public Library—Exhibition of China. Through March 28.
Harvard University (Dunster House)—Exhibition of Post-war German woodcuts and etchings. March 23-April 3. Open 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Brattle Art Gallery, Cambridge—Exhibition of oils and water colors. Through March.
Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Russell Cheney, gouaches by Karl Zerbe, and horses by Pierre Dubaut.
Boston Art Club—Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Eugene Kingman. March 23-April 9.
Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Carl Gordon Cutler. Through March.
Doll & Richards—Water colors by Herbert W. C. Brown. Through April 3.
YD Clubhouse—Exhibition of oil paintings of the Holy Land by Otto Gloor. Through March 27.
Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of mural studies. Through March 27.
Children's Art Center—Water colors by Hoyland Betinger. Through March.
Boston City Club—Exhibition of photographs from the London Salon. Through March 26.
Junior League—Annual exhibition by the League members.

(Art Exhibitions are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Bonuses for Safe Drivers

Thomas G. Sheehan of Brookline, who has driven an express truck in the metropolitan traffic for the past seven years without a reportable accident, and five other drivers employed by the Chase Express Company of Brookline, were recently presented safe-driving bonuses by Harry E. Chase, their employer, for avoiding accidents through 1936. All of the men were awarded safe driving certificates by American Policyholders' Insurance Company.

Voters Tax Selves To Return Pay Cut To Town Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., March 22—Citizens of this town are distinguished today for having voted themselves a tax increase in order to benefit town employees.

Overriding the recommendations of the town finance committee, voters at a town meeting Saturday restored pay cuts totaling 19 per cent which had been in effect since 1932 and 1933.

A finance committee member said the restoration will add $1 to the present tax rate of $35 a $1000 of assessed realty valuation. Citizens felt the employees had accepted reduced pay long enough.

Easter Egg Hunt For Boys' Clubs

More than 500 egg hunters will compete in the annual Easter Egg Field Day at the Charlestown branch of the Boys' Clubs of Boston on Saturday, March 27, at 9:30 a. m. A large proportion of the boys are old timers at the sport and most of them fancy themselves able to retrieve the gold or silver eggs which bring top prizes, or at least one of the nine bronze eggs which merit minor awards.

Thousands of candy eggs will be hidden in both the big buildings at the Charlestown branch, and when the whistle to start the contest is blown by Arthur T. Burger, the executive director, there will be a scramble that will make a football game look like a hand of patience. The finder of the gold egg will receive a jumbo chocolate rabbit, nearly as large as any of the youths in the meet. A chocolate ostrich egg will go to the silver egg finder, and a chocolate chicken of turkey-like proportions will be awarded for the largest number of eggs found. Nine slightly less imposing chocolate eggs will reward the finders of the nine bronze eggs.

Five-Day Course on Trees To Be Given at Amherst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, March 22—For tree wardens, city foresters and others whose major interest is the care of shade trees, a five-day short course will again be held at Massachusetts State College beginning today. Now in its third year, this course was first organized at the request of the Massachusetts Tree Warden Association.

Less Opposition To Court Change Reported in N. E.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—An increase in mail favoring the President's Supreme Court enlargement plan is now a fairly definite characteristic of the communications being received by New England members of Congress. This increase is considerably accounted for by letters from labor individuals and organizations and from foreign nationality organizations. At the same time, generally speaking, the mail against the Roosevelt proposal continues clearly in the majority.

The latest trend, however, was strikingly evidenced a couple of days ago when a member of Congress from Connecticut, counting his day's mail, discovered 77 for the enlargement proposal and 50 against, the first time the antis had been outvoted in any 24-hour period since the President proposed his plan. The 77 majority included 60 identically worded, typewritten postcards, only the signatures and addresses of the signers being individual.

Two Connecticut House members who have been against the plan are now wavering a little, claiming that they are being badgered by a host of petitions, demanding they vote against the President, containing practically 100 per cent Republican signers.

In Massachusetts, particularly, political threats are frequently contained in the requests to support the Roosevelt program. Numerous letters of this description are coming from the Boston area addressed to Democratic members. The writers claim they voted for the member last fall and have voted for him during a number of years, but that they won't support him again if he "deserts" the President. From Massachusetts also, and in lesser number from other New England states, are coming letters from college professors, asking support of the President.

The large bulk of the New England communications, nevertheless, are still against the enlargement proposition. The new trend is witnessed in the decreasing preponderance of letters from the antis. In one Massachusetts office, for example, where the communications formerly ran ten to one against the President, they now run two or three to one. The amount of mail received by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, approving his opposition to the President, is impressive. It has been running for several days now after a spectacular start immediately following the Senator's Carnegie Hall speech last Friday night.

While organizations of foreign nationality and labor groups furnish the main strength of the pro mail, yet it does not lack diversification. Most letters from New England women continue against the plan.

Bay State Counts 978,960 Receiving Security Benefit

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The Social Security Board announced today 978,960 men, women and children in Massachusetts benefit directly under the act's provisions.

Unemployment compensation covers 916,000 persons and 62,960 are cared for under approved public assistance plans. Records show that 1,229,787 wage earners have applied for old-age benefits.

The board announced field offices would be opened in Cambridge, Fall River, Lowell, Lynn, Pittsfield and Worcester to aid in administering old-age benefits. Offices already are open in Boston and Springfield.

Under provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Act workers who become unemployed will be entitled to 50 per cent of their full time weekly wages with a maximum of $15 a week and a minimum of $5 a week. Benefits may last as long as 16 weeks during a year, depending upon the worker's past employment records.

Federal grants of $263,804 already have been made to the State for administration expenses for unemployment compensation.

The board estimated that Massachusetts would pay $1,618,800 for public assistance this month (March). The amount is to be borne by state, local and federal governments. Of this amount, the board estimated, $1,452,000 would be paid for old age assistance; $16,800 for aid to the blind; and $150,500 for aid to dependent children.

The board said Massachusetts had received $7,886,414 from the Federal Government for old-age assistance, aid to the blind and dependent children since February, 1936. Of this amount $6,831,817 was for old-age assistance.

The Federal Government also granted $84,129 for the three maternal and child welfare programs of the act administered by the labor department's children's bureau.

'Good Citizenship Girl' Chosen by Vermont D. A. R.

RANDOLPH, Vt., March 22 (AP)—Vermont's Daughters of the American Revolution have chosen Marion Huse, senior at Randolph High School, as the State's "good citizenship girl."

Miss Huse was captain of the school's girl basketball team this year. Named because of "dependability, leadership, patriotism and service," she will represent the State at the National D. A. R. meeting in Washington this year.

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Paris	Mar. 27	Plymouth	Apr. 3	Mar. 26, 8:00 pm	Mar. 27, 5:00 pm
Nansa	Mar. 27	Cherbourg	Apr. 4	Mar. 27, 1:00 pm	Mar. 27, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Apr. 3	Mar. 29, 4:00 pm	Mar. 29, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Apr. 4	Mar 30, 4:00 pm	Mar. 30, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

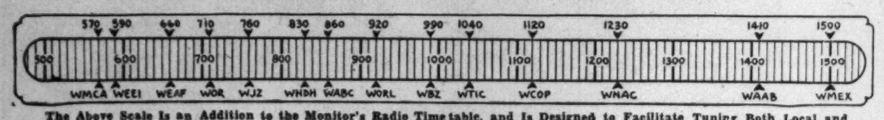
Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Apr. 13	Apr. 8, 4:00 pm	Apr. 8, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc—WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dari Dan," sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	"Dan and Sylvia": sketch	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	The Checkerboard: variety	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	The Checkerboard; music	Talk; organ; quartet	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00	News; sport rerview	News; Little Show; orchestra;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Gogo DeLys, songs	Collegians; soloist	Jackie Duggan; organist	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert
6:45	"Pretty Kelly Kelly"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Sports reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Comedy and music	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Joe Smith's Orchestra
7:30	Buddy Clark; orchestra	"Lum and Abner"	"Musical Moments": recording	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, commentator	John Herrick, baritone	Roy Campbell's Royalists	"Shadows of the Past"
8:00	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Dick Gardner's Orchestra
8:15	soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Dr. Courboin, organist
8:30	"Pick and Pat": comedy; so-	"Sweetest Love Songs Ever	Richard Crooks, tenor soloist;	Sidewalk Quiz
8:45	loists; Kreuger's Orchestra	Sung": soloists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00	Radio Theater: Fredric March	"President's Court Proposal,"	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing";	"For Men Only": sketch
9:15	and Florence Eldredge in	"Good Time Society"	dramatic sketch	"For Men Only": sketch
9:30	"Death Takes a Holiday";	"We Are Not Alone"; Hil-	"Symposium on the Dangers	"Rendezvous": symphony
9:45	other players; orchestra	ton novel dramatization	of the Coming Boom"	orchestra and chorus
10:00	Wayne King's Orchestra	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:15	Wayne King's Orchestra	Stuart Allen, tenor	vocal trio; orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:30	"Let Freedom Ring"; "Free-	National Forum: address, Sen-	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:45	dom of Assembly," sketch	ator E. D. Thomas, Utah	ists; male chorus	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00	E. P. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Pageant of Melody"
11:15	Music; Felton's Orchestra	Don Ferdi's Orchestra	Lennie Hayton's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"
11:30	Red Nichols's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Duke Ellington's Orchestra
11:45	Red Nichols's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Duke Ellington's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Kitchen Cavalcade"; Crosby Gaige, M. C.
11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum"; sketch.
11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking talk.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, Gospel Singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air; music.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
3:30 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music student recital.
3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?"; sketch.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon," serial drama.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National) "Family Party"; Andy Jacobson's Sax Quartette; soloists; Roland Winters, M. C.
7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The Camera Workshop."
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch"; sketch; soloists; narrator.
8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall; guest soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music in the Morgan Manner"; Russ Morgan's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orch.; sketch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Harry Savoy; Martha Raye; Victor Young's Orchestra.
8:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Building Literature"; talk.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; guest.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Al Pearce's Gang; variety program.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Vox Pop"; informal interviews.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; soloists; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Jack Oakie's College", Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Georgie Stoll's Orch.

Late Evening

10:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Poe's Tales"; sketch based on Poe story.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Musical Americana.

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Old Playoff Rivals Start in Montreal Tomorrow Night—Team Slump Helped Veteran

Bruins and Maroons Again Ready for Bruising Series

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Bruins rolled rapidly over the railroad ties heading northward to Montreal, one could not resist recalling the last play-off series between the Bruins and Maroons. And in recalling that series one wonders if perchance this series will not have something of the same result.

Back in the 1929-30 season the Bruins were gifted with a big, powerful, well-balanced sextet, that went through the season establishing record after record. They won 38 games, tied only one and lost only five. Cooney Weiland won the individual scoring race with 43 goals and 30 assists, and Tiny Thompson went through 44 games with only 98 goals scored against him with his teammates totaling 179 for an average of well over three per game. Peculiarly enough, the Bruins lost only one game all season on Canadian ice, and that one game to Canadiens in Montreal cost the Stanley Cup.

Maroons won first place in the Canadian group by a proverbial whisker, scoring 51 points to tie Canadiens, but winning by virtue of more games won. Although the Montreal contingent could point to no such games-won and goals-scored mark as that of the Bruins, they had plenty by way of being a big, heavy and powerful team. The season record of the Bruins fazed the Maroons none at all.

Good Forward Lines

It was in this series that the so-called anti-defense rule came into prominence. Bruins had the famous forward line of Dutch Gainor, Weiland and Dit Clapper, known and respected the circuit over as the "Dynamite" line, Maroons had their big "S" line of Babe Seibert, Nels Stewart and Hooley Smith.

On defense the Bruins had Eddie Shore, Fred Hitchman and George Owen. Maroons were equally strong here, having Red Dutton, now manager of Amerks, Dunc Munro, George Boucher and Archie Wilcox, and both defense organizations were expert in the art of bodychecking. The one surpassing requisite the Bruins had then—as now—was a superb goalie—Tiny Thompson. Maroons were using Flat Walsh, now coach at Queen's University.

Maroons' board of strategy, consisting of the veteran players, Dunc Munro, manager, and Gerry LaFlamme, coach, decided to pack the blue line with the two defensemen and three forwards. To break through Bruins were forced to chance heavy checking and eventually both teams were engaging in one of the most bruising series ever seen.

Bumping Takes Toll

The Bruins won the right to enter the final series but the heavy bodychecking duel with Maroons took its toll. When the Ross clan faced the Montreal Frenchmen in the Stanley Cup finale they had not recovered from the Maroons series and Canadiens won the first game, 3 to 0, and then took the final by a 4-to-3 score. Tomorrow night Maroons and Bruins are at it again and like that affair in 1930, it looks like another session in which bumping will play a prominent role.

Neither team is gifted with the man power or balance of those early days. After the Weiland line the Bruins could throw on Marty Barry flanked by Perk Galbraith and Harry Oliver and a third combination of Doc Carson, Mickey MacKay and Harry Connor. Today the Bruins have forwards of comparable rating but none of the present-day defensemen could hold the stick of Shore, Owen or Hitchman.

No Teams Today

Maroon spare forwards were not to be overlooked, either, with Jimmy Ward, Dave Trottier and Bill Phillips for a second line and M. Phillips, Earl Robinson and Baldy Northcott as the third trio.

Possibly Detroit today, with Doug Young and Larry Aurie back in action, could really compete with either of those 1930 clubs, but certainly no other present-day team could play in the same league. Fortunately the general decline in playing strength extends over the entire circuit, keeping proper balance to provide average hockey.

Injuries have swept aside too many players this year to permit anything like the standard National Hockey League teams. Boston lost Shore, Canadiens Howie Morenz, Detroit Doug Young and Aurie, Americans Roy Worters, Toronto George Hainsworth and King Clancy, and so on down the line. Time is needed to build players to replace these men.

Hockey Season Ends Schedule With Playoffs

National Hockey League
Final Standing, 1936-37

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	25	9	14	138	102	59
Boston	23	7	18	130	110	53
Rangers	19	9	20	117	106	47
Chicago	14	7	27	99	131	35

Canadian Division

Canadiens	24	6	18	115	111	54
Montreal	22	9	17	126	110	53
Toronto	22	5	21	119	115	49
Americans	15	4	29	122	161	34

Results March 20

Montreal 6, Americans 4.
Toronto 3, Detroit 2.

Results March 21

Boston 6, Chicago 1.
Rangers 3, Canadiens 1.
Montreal 5, Detroit 1.

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—After struggling for nearly three months to accomplish the elimination of two teams—and incidentally take in a lot of money at the gate—six of the eight National Hockey League clubs turned their attention to the playoffs today.

The post-season battles for the league championship and Stanley Cup begin Tuesday night with the teams lining up this way:

Series A (best 3 of 5 games for league title) Montreal Canadiens vs. Detroit Red Wings: at Detroit Tuesday and Thursday; at Montreal Saturday, and, if necessary, March 30 and April 1.

Series B (two out of three games between second-place clubs) Boston Bruins vs. Montreal Maroons: at Montreal Tuesday; at Boston Thursday and, if necessary, Sunday.

Series C (two out of three games between third-place clubs) New York Rangers vs. Toronto Maple Leafs: at Toronto Tuesday; at New York Thursday and, if necessary, at Toronto Saturday.

Series D (B and C winners, two out of three for right to meet a winner in Stanley Cup finals) dates undecided.

With the New York Americans and Chicago Black Hawks, both of which suffered early elimination in the 1936 playoffs, definitely out, only two things remained to be settled in last night's rather meaningless games. Boston won the right to choose the first game site in its series with the Maroons when it whipped Chicago, 6—1. That gave the Bruins one more game in the victory column although each finished with 53 points.

Dave (Sweeney) Schriner of the New York Americans copped the scoring title for the second-straight year when Detroit's Marty Barry notched only one assist while the Red Wings were taking a 5-1 shellacking from the Maroons. Schriner, who picked up three points in his final game Saturday, had 46 points for the season. Toronto's star rookie, Sylvanus Apps, finished with 45 and Barry with 44.

The Maroons, who went through their last seven games without a loss, had not beaten Detroit all season until the final clash. The third game last night saw the Rangers trim the Canadiens 3-1, with all the goals coming in the final period.

Red Rookie - - - —By Pap'

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Ramblers, Stars Climax Seasons Heading Groups

International-American Hockey League
(Final Standing for 1936-37)

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	26	8	14	148	106	60
Springfield	22	9	17	117	125	53
Providence	21	7	20	122	124	49
New Haven	14	6	28	107	142	34

Western Division

Syracuse	27	5	16	173	129	59
Pittsburgh	22	3	23	122	134	47
Cleveland	13	8	27	113	152	34

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—After breezing through the regular season's final games in a carefree manner, five of the seven International-American Hockey League clubs settled down today to the serious business of the post-season playoffs.

The Philadelphia Ramblers, Springfield Indians and Providence Reds, who finished in that order with New Haven's Eagles on the outside, will engage in the eastern division playoffs starting tomorrow. They settled their places Saturday when Springfield whipped New Haven, then topped it off yesterday when Philadelphia took a 5-0 whitewashing from Pittsburgh and Providence bowed to New Haven, 4-3. The Eagles adopted the sit-down idea for the first time in hockey history when the whole team sat on the ice for a moment in protesting a goal decision.

The Syracuse Stars, western division leaders who open a five-game playoff against Pittsburgh's Hornets Wednesday, romped to a 9-5 decision over the eliminated Cleveland Falcons in last night's windup.

With only two teams earning playoff berths in the western group, Syracuse and Pittsburgh will play at Syracuse Wednesday, Pittsburgh Saturday and Syracuse Sunday. If the last two games are necessary they will be played March 31 at Pittsburgh and April 4 at Syracuse.

Springfield and Providence will engage in a two-out-of-three semi-final in the East with the winner meeting Philadelphia on a similar basis. They play at Springfield tomorrow, Providence Thursday and if necessary at Springfield Saturday.

If they go three games, the final will begin at Philadelphia March 30 and continue on the home-and-home arrangement April 1 and 3. If the semifinal requires only two games, the winner will be the home team, Saturday at Springfield or Sunday at Providence, for the opening game of the final series.

Hub Events

Coming

Hockey—Bruins vs. Montreal Maroons in Series B playoff game at Garden, Thursday.
Skating Carnival—Garden, April 2 and 3, under auspices of Skating Club of Boston.
Tennis—Bill Tilden vs. Fred Perry, Garden, April 5.

Coast Guard Rifle Victory

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22 (AP)—The Coast Guard Academy rifle team posted a score of 1340 here Saturday in winning the annual New England intercollegiate championships from 11 other colleges, three of them outside the New England zone. The New York University team was a close second with 1336 and only two points ahead of Connecticut State College. Scores of the other teams: City College of New York, 1320; Drexel Institute, 1320; Norwich, 1317; Yale, 1312; Massachusetts Tech, 1304; Vermont, 1284; Bowdoin, 1267; Rhode Island State, 1246; Harvard, 1243.

Holyoke, Runnerup Again

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., March 22 (AP)—Holyoke (Mass.) High School today found itself in the runnerup position for the second straight year in the Saratoga Springs Interscholastic Basketball Tourney by virtue of Vincentian Institute of Albany's victory in the finals Saturday night. Vincentian nosed out the Massachusetts hoopsters with an upset 23 to 19 victory holding Holyoke to but two points in the last half. The Bay State team lost the championship last year to Nott Terrace High School of Schenectady.

College Gymnastic Result

Navy 30, Army 24.

Sport Slants

By the Associated Press

Four years ago, John Vander Meer played the part of the Typical American Boy in a National League educational film. The boy has grown up. Today he is bent on winning a regular berth on the Cincinnati Reds' pitching staff.

Vander Meer comes to the Reds after being named the outstanding minor league player of 1936. The young lefthanded giant earned the distinction with the Durham team of the Piedmont league.

Terrific speed enabled him to lead every league in strikeouts—with 295. Although he did not join Durham until June 1, he was able to chalk up 19 victories for the Bulls. He was charged with six losses during the regular season. He was credited with two victories and one defeat in the playoffs.

He led the Piedmont league in effectiveness with an earned-run average of 2.65 per nine-inning game.

Vander Meer nearly achieved another distinction, which would have been dubious, to say the least, when he nearly led the circuit in bases on balls. A teammate, Hamilton, nosed him out for the honor of being the League's No. 1 philanthropist, however. Hamilton issued 116 Annie Oakleys in 214 innings—exactly two more free tickets than Vander Meer passed out.

Vander Meer's wildness reacts in his favor, for, accompanied by a spectacular strikeout record, it indicates he has plenty of natural stuff. Because he was even wilder at Nashville than he was later at Durham, he was transferred to the Bulls. At Nashville he walked 25 in 22 innings, and tossed five wild ones.

Vander Meer has one odd record to his credit. He walked 16 men in one game when hurling for Scranton of the N. Y.-Penn League in '34. Yet he won, 2-1.

He started his pro baseball career in '33 with Dayton of the Mid-Atlantic. He was with Scranton in '34 and '35. He was purchased by Nashville, optioned to Durham, and bought by the Cincinnati Reds. Because the Reds had to buy his contract from Nashville, it cost them plenty of Powel Crosley's money to buy a man from their own farm, Durham being a Red ranch.

Cambridge Defeats Oxford in Track Meet

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—R. C. Hall, formerly of Harvard, took third place for Oxford in the shotput Saturday as Cambridge beat the Dark Blues, nine firsts to two, in their annual track and field meet.

Hall's best toss measured 39ft. 8½in. The winner, A. Irfan, Turkish student at Cambridge, set a new meet record of 49ft. 3¾in.

Hall later tied with F. E. Winterton of Cambridge for third place in the high jump, won by R. K. I. Kennedy of Cambridge at 6ft. 1in. Hall and Winterton each cleared 5ft. 8in.

R. R. Ferguson, formerly of the University of South California, cleared 11ft. 6in. to take second place in the pole vault won by F. R. Webster of Cambridge at 12ft. 4in.

Pole Vaulter Turns Tide

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 22 (AP)—John Foley's ability to finish in a three-way tie in the pole vault gave Nott Terrace of Schenectady, N. Y., first place in the high school division of Bowdoin's interscholastic track and field games here Saturday night. Worcester Academy's rugged team had little trouble winning the preparatory school division. Foley's 3½ points were enough to give the New Yorkers 22 1-3 points to 21 for Medford, Mass. Bridgton (Maine) Academy, with 28½ points, was second among the prep schools. The only new meet record came from Daggett of Coburn Classical Institute, in the prep division, who spanned 21ft., 10 in. in the broad jump.

College Fencing Results

Colgate 12, Amherst 4.
Columbia 15½, Cornell 11½.
Fencers Club N. Y. 14½, Army 12½.
M. I. T. 15½, Union 11½.
Navy 17½, Princeton 9½.
Yale 18, Harvard 9.

Four Ball Teams Are Running True To Form in Games

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Early returns from the citrus front indicate four teams at least are running true to form, with the Detroit Tigers and the Chicago White Sox standing off the world champion New York Yankees and the National League pennant winners, Bill Terry's Giants, for the leadership of the mythical Grapefruit League.

The Bengals and the Pale Hose each boast perfect records thus far, although each team has played only two games.

The Giants, discounting seven contests against Cuban teams, and the Yanks take honors for work. Each club has played seven games and won six. Four of the Ruppert Rifles' victories have been won at the expense of the Boston Bees.

The Giants dropped their first game on the mainland to Frankie Frisch's Gas Housers, while the Yanks fell apart Friday against the Reds.

The Indians and Senators are perched on the third rung, although the Tribe, with four wins out of six starts, has the edge on the Nats in games played.

Minus the great Dean, the Cards have done no better than fifth, winning only two contests in six starts.

The Boston Bees have taken but one game in six starts, while the costly Red Sox and the hapless Phillies languish in the cellar. Both have yet to win an exhibition game.

In interleague competition, the Giants with three victories and no defeats hold a big edge over their nearest competitors, the Senators, and also top the intra-league standings with three wins and one loss.

Team	Interleague W	Interleague L	Intraleague W	Intraleague L	All Games W	All Games L	Avg.
Tigers	1	0	1	0	2	0	1.000
White Sox	0	0	0	0	2	0	1.000
Yankees	6	1	0	0	6	1	.857
Giants	3	0	3	1	6	1	.857
Indians	0	2	0	0	4	2	.667
Senators	2	1	0	0	2	1	.667
Dodgers	0	0	1	1	1	1	.500
Reds	1	2	1	0	2	2	.500
Browns	0	0	0	0	1	1	.500
Cardinals	0	2	1	2	2	4	.333
Bees	0	4	1	1	1	5	.167
Red Sox	0	0	0	1	0	1	.000
Phillies	0	1	0	2	0	3	.000

(The Chicago Cubs and Pittsburgh Pirates have not yet played exhibition games. The Philadelphia Athletics' games all have been played against Mexican teams.)

Ed Meservey, D. O. C., Wins Skiing Honors

BARTLETT, N. H., March 22 (AP)—Ed Meservey of the Dartmouth outing club today held top honors for individual performance in the down-mountain ski race, sponsored by the Schussverein Club of Brookline, Mass., over the mile and a half Bear Mountain trail yesterday. His time was 2m. 19 4-10s.

Team honors went to the Harvard Ski Club with a total time of 11m. .01s.

E. P. Wells of the Dartmouth outing club placed second in the individual race in 2m. 22 3-10s., and D. E. Emerson of Harvard was third in 2m. 25 1-10s.

Dartmouth placed second in the team race in 11m. 20 4-10s.; third, Schussverein Club, 11m. 28 5-10s.; fourth, Hochgebirge Club, 14m. 14s.

Trophy to Markle

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 22 (AP)—Jack Markle, leading scorer of the International - American Hockey League, was awarded the Frenk Read trophy as the most valuable member of the Syracuse team. Presentation was made during intermission in the Syracuse-Cleveland game. Markle also won the cup in 1934 and 1935.

Quebec Aces Win Title

QUEBEC, March 22 (CP)—Quebec Aces, senior provincial hockey titlists, captured the Quebec amateur championship here yesterday defeating St. Jerome, 2-1, in the second game of a best of three series. Aces won the first game in the finals, Friday, at St. Jerome, 4-0.

College Polo Results

All-Stars 12, Harvard 9.
Blue Birds 13, Yale 6½.
Cornell 16½, Chicago B. T. 4.

Cincinnati Reds Have Title Hopes; Pitching Big 'If'

TAMPA, Fla., March 22 (AP)—There may be fireworks from the Rhineland sector this year.

Manager Chuck Dressen and his Cincinnati Reds, no longer league doormats, are aiming high. Give them a good right handed hitting outfielder and some of the good pitching they have a reasonable right to expect and they'll wear no man's collar in the impending National League pennant fight.

"It's like this," predicted Warren Giles, new general manager of the Reds, "our club is one you reasonably can say can win but you can't say it can't win."

Reds Impressive

The 1937 edition of the Reds is impressive. Dressen's club has speed, hustle and enough latent talent to burn up the circuit and it wouldn't surprise many of the experts if the Reds did it.

Pitching is the big if, but it should be better than the brand used to give the Reds fifth place last season. Paul Derringer and Al Hollingsworth, whose arm failed last July, will be the hurling mainstays. Eugene Schott, 23-year-old right-hander who won 11 last season, and Ray "Peaches" Davis, complete Dressen's "big four."

Good Infield

The rest of his mound candidates have excellent possibilities for spot pitching duty. Among the leaders in the race at the moment are Benny Frey, a slow starter; Wild Bill Hallahan and Lloyd Moore, a right hander who won 23 and lost 5 for El Dorado in '36. Another prospect for the regular squad was John Vander Meer, highly toutedrookie pitcher, who moved up from the Piedmont League.

Dressen can't miss having a good infield. His only problem is to pick out the best combination from his excellent talent. So far, it looks like the Red inner works will be composed of Les Scarsella, first; Alex Kampouris, second; Bill Myers, shortstop, and Lew Riggs at third.

Charlie Gelbert, obtained from the St. Louis Cardinals, Jim Outlaw, a .330 hitter from Durham, will battle it out for reserve positions if they don't crowd someone out of the regular lineup.

The catching department will be three deep with Ernie Lombardi getting the regular call over Spud Davis and Bill Campbell. Dressen still hopes to swap out one of his backstops for an established outfielder who can hit.

Kiki Cuyler hardly can be expected to observe his thirty-seventh year by hitting .326 again in 1937, but no one has shown up yet to steal his job. Ki is labeled as the left or centerfielder with Ival Goodman a cinch for right. Phil Weintraub, who missed the 1936 International League batting championship by a whisker at Rochester, and "Double Joe" Dwyer, who did the same thing in the Southern League while with Nashville, have a big chance to crash the other outfield post.

Herman Forgotten

Babe Herman is a holdout but the Reds have forgotten him—so they say, figuring he's all washed up and doesn't fit in their scheme. Don Breenan, the other Red irreconcilable is needed, however, for relief hurling.

"We're on the upgrade and make no mistake," says Dressen. "Gaining every year. In 1934, we finished 34 games out of first place. In '35 we won 16 more gaines while last year we won 74. That makes 34 games we've picked up in three years.

"And I don't see how we can help keeping up this picking up business in '37."

The Cardinals, Giants, Pirates and Cubs had better watch those Reds. They're going to be tough and that's no pipe dream.

New York Athletic Club Retains Track Title

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 22 (AP)—Joseph McCluskey and Gene Venzke helped the New York Athletic Club amass 55 points to retain its metropolitan A. A. U. indoor track and field championship Saturday night by winning the three long-distance races at the 102d Engineers Armory.

McCluskey, the only double winner of the meet, set two records when he won the two-mile steeplechase run in 9:59.5 and came back to win the three-mile run in 15:14.6. Venzke had little trouble taking the one-mile run in 4:21.3.

McCluskey's steeplechase time lowered an 11-year-old mark set by Joseph Wallace, another New York A. C. runner, in 1926.

Briggs Is Appointed

AMHERST, Mass., March 22 (AP)—Roger Langley of Barre, president of the National Ski Association of America, last night, announced the appointment of Lawrence E. Briggs, assistant professor of physical education at Massachusetts State College, as chairman of a national committee on junior skiing. Langley said the committee would promote junior skiing and establish a standard set of rules for interscholastic and junior club skiing.

French "Bike" Team Wins

CHICAGO, March 22 (AP)—The French team, Emile Diot and Emile Ignat, won Chicago's thirty-seventh international six-day bicycle race last night in the Chicago Stadium, finishing with a one-lap margin over Cor Wals and Alvaro Georgetti, and William (Torchy) Peden and Jules Audy, who tied for second.

Germany Defeats France

STUTTGART, Ger., March 22 (AP)—Germany defeated France 4 to 0 in an international soccer match yesterday. The Germans held a 2-0 lead at half-time.

College Rugby Results

French R. C. 23, Princeton 3.
New York R. C. 8, L. I. U. 0.

College Basketball Result

Wash. State 42, Oregon 25.

College Lacrosse Result

Swarthmore 16, Phila. L. C. 10.

Danny MacFayden Profited By Bees' Slump in 1935

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERBURG, Fla., March 22—A losing major-league baseball club is never popular; neither is it profitable. Owners and managers spend considerable money in their unceasing efforts to eliminate the losing complex. Fans stay away from the ball park by the thousands. It is a fact, however, that a losing team can serve its purpose from the player's point of view. Consider, for example, the remarkable case of Danny MacFayden, veteran right-hander of the Boston Bees' pitching staff.

MacFayden came into the American League in August, 1926, in the uniform of the old Boston Red Sox, owned and operated at that time by Bob Quinn. The youngster had established a great schoolboy mound record at Somerville High and Hebron Academy. In one 17-inning battle against Everett High, Danny fanned 32 batters, which may be an all-time record for high-school hurlers. After five full seasons with the Red Sox, and part of a sixth, the "Deacon" was traded to the Yankees, where his career was brief and unsuccessful. Later he was released to Cincinnati, and it was from that club that he joined the Bees in the off-season of 1935-36.

Similar Records

The Bees and MacFayden had similar records during the 1935 National League campaign—both were failures. The Boston club was disorganized—a hopeless tail-ender. Perhaps never in the history of big-league baseball had a team been more demoralized. At Cincinnati, MacFayden was a losing pitcher, but when the Reds asked waivers on the veteran at the end of the season, Bob Quinn, now front office boss of the Bees, made the claim on the assumption that Danny could be no less effective than several members of Bill McKenchnie's 1935 Boston hurling staff.

MacFayden's astonishing comeback in 1936 is well known throughout the National League. He won 17 games and lost 13; his earned run average was 2.87, placing him second to the year's greatest boxman, Carl Hubbell of the Giants. Danny worked 21 complete games, including 267 innings, allowing only 85 earned runs. He and Hubbell were the only regular National League pitchers to limit opposition to less than three earned runs for each nine innings. And the former Somerville star accomplished his record with a completely reorganized, yet weak-hitting, ball club.

However, had the Bees experienced a successful year in 1935, MacFayden probably would never have received that final opportunity to stay in the majors.

Honestly Enthusiastic

"Ordinarily, a ball player doesn't do much cheering when bought by a last-place club," MacFayden said recently after a Waterfront Park workout, "but when the Bees took me away from the Reds last winter I was honestly enthusiastic. I knew I had as much on the ball as a lot of winning pitchers in the National League, and I knew that Bob Quinn and Bill McKechnie in their rebuilding efforts would give me every opportunity to come back.

"Somehow, I lost my confidence after I joined the Yankees. When that confidence disappeared, my control went with it. I didn't get enough work in either New York or Cincinnati to regain my control. And there isn't a pitcher in baseball who can deliver winning ball without those two factors.

"When I reported to the Bees last spring, both Quinn and McKechnie expressed their confidence in me, saying that they knew I was still a big league pitcher. Encouraged by their confidence, I worked hard. Al Lopez helped me. He is a great catcher. To him goes much of the credit for whatever success I may have had last season. And now that I'm back in good standing, I'm going to keep right on winning—for Bob Quinn, Bill McKechnie and the Boston fans."

Surprise Club

Last season the Bees developed into one of the surprise clubs of baseball. They not only climbed out of the league cellar, but for a while threatened to lead the second division. Eventually, they finished sixth. With the MacFayden-Lopez battery carrying the banner, McKechnie's team repeatedly upset the pennant-contending clubs, particularly the St. Louis Cardinals. The locals captured 13 of their 22 engagements with the Gashouse Gang. MacFayden won two out of three from the Dodgers, two out of five from the Giants, won three and lost only one against the Phillies, had two victories and three defeats facing the Pirates, won four out of five from the Reds, beat the Cubs once in three attempts and edged the Cardinals three times in five games.

Training camp echoes . . . "Record-breaker Cucci" is written above Tony Cuccinello's locker in the Waterfront Park clubhouse . . . Some of the Bees have been "kidding" Tony for participating in two record feats last season . . . With Jordan and Gene Moore, he broke the mark for hitting two-baggers in one inning . . . He also figured in 128 double plays at second base, tying his own standard made in 1931 with Cincinnati . . . Red Fleming, the Brookline catcher on Bill McKechnie's squad, may shift to first base.

McCoy Has Busy Week at Colby

Al McCoy, back to his Northeastern coaching duties today after a whirlwind week at Colby College where he greeted 66 enthusiastic spring footballers, settled down for serious work with the Husky baseball candidates.

However, before McCoy viewed his 1937 baseball edition at Northeastern, he stopped long enough to talk about his week at Waterville, Maine.

"It was the busiest week I have ever had anything to do with," he said. "I arrived there at 3:45 on Monday afternoon and at 4:30 was directing my first spring football workout at Colby."

The new Colby grid mentor said the 66 candidates that turned out represented the largest football squad ever to come out for a spring practice at the Waterville college.

"And the enthusiasm was the greatest I have seen anywhere," McCoy said. "Of course, with only four days to work in, I couldn't accomplish all I wanted to. Yet, I was able to give them a few plays and show them the way I worked."

Each candidate was interviewed by McCoy individually. He was asked the position he most desired to play, his ability to kick and pass. "By this method I was able to get a fair line on the boys, their weight and ambition," McCoy explained.

From every indication Colby is going to experience a new era in football. Banquets were held all week at various cities by the alumni, and in each instance a record turnout to greet Colby's new football coach was recorded.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

MIAMI, Fla.—Jack Rutherfurd of New York City wins the Wannamaker trophy with his Baby Juno in the twenty-fourth annual Biscayne Bay regatta.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Henry Picard, Hershey (Penna.) pro, and Frank Ford, Charleston, S. C., score 4-and-3 victory over Jimmy Hines and Mark Stuart to win the $2000 amateur-professional best ball foif tournament.

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Ted Fenwick, Montreal, defeats Sydney Powell, Vancouver, 5 and 4 to retain Belmont Manor golf tournament title.

CHATTANOOGA — Ellsworth Vines defeats Fred Perry, 9—7, 3—6, 6—1 to take 19-17 lead in matches on pro tennis tour.

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NEW YORK—Joe McCluskey sets meet records of 9m. 59.5s for two-mile steeplechase and 15m. 14.6s. for three miles to pace New York A. C. to Metropolitan A. A. U. track championship.

CHICAGO—Allan Tolmich wins 70-yard dash and 70-yard high and low hurdles to lead Wayne University to team trophy in Armour Tech relays.

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TERRE HAUTE—Four individual titles help Oklahoma A. and M. win national intercollegiate wrestling crown with 31 points to 13 for second place Oklahoma University.

DETROIT—Eugene Deardorff, St. Louis beats Al Primeau, Detroit, to win national amateur three-cushion billiard championship, 150-87 in challenge match.

PHILADELPHIA — Glen Coder, Werner Wiren and John Gillis of Hibbing, Minn., set national interscholastic record of 1m. 23.4s. in 150-yard medley relay of Penn A. C. invitation swimming meet.

MEDFORD, Mass.—Johnny Kelley, Arlington, Mass., wins Medford Club's 20-mile run in record time of 1h. 52m. 59 2-5s.

HANOVER, N. H.—Chet Phillips, Temple, takes horizontal bar, all-round and parallel bar titles and places in two other events for top honors in eastern intercollegiate gym championships. George Nissen, Iowa, retains national intercollegiate tumble title.

Flanagan Sets New Freestyle Swim Record

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 22 (AP)—Ralph Flanagan of Miami clipped three and one-fifth seconds off Johnny Weissmuller's 10-year-old United States freestyle swimming record for 500 yards over a 20-yard course yesterday.

Flanagan's time, in the Miami Biltmore pool, was five minutes, 25 1-5 seconds, compared with Weissmuller's record of 5:28 2-5 set at the Illinois Athletic Club in Chicago in 1927. The time was checked by A. A. U. officials who will send it to national headquarters for recognition as a new record.

College Track Results

Cornell 81, Colgate 18, Syracuse 17.
Wesleyan 70½, Conn. State 42½.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Mrs. Walton Captures Three Badminton Titles

Joe Zaharko of the Granite Club of Toronto successfully defended his New England open badminton championship at the University Club yesterday. He defeated Walter Kramer of Detroit, 15—12, 15—6.

Winner in the women's singles was Mrs. W. R. Walton Jr. of the Carlton Club of Toronto. She defeated Pat Radford of the Badminton and Tennis Club of Boston, 11—7, 11—7, in the final.

Teaming up, Mrs. Walton and Zaharko captured the mixed doubles crown, defeating a Montreal team, Nancy Bonnar and Leonard Schlemm, 10—15, 15—10, 17—15.

Mrs. Walton continued to triumph. In the women's doubles she paired with Marjorie Lamb of Toronto to win from Kay Biette and Mrs. C. H. Windeler of Toronto, 15—9, 10—15, 15—9.

Howard Webster and Leonard Schlemm, No. 3 Canadian team, defeated the top-seeded Howland Smith of Montreal and Tom Lownsborough of Toronto. The score: 12—15, 15—12, 15—12.

Conn. Five N. E. Champions

PORTLAND, Maine, March 22 (AP)—Hillhouse high school of New Haven, Conn., won the New England schoolboy basketball championship here Saturday night, defeating Burlington (Vt.) high school, 29-23.

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212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MAINE

PORTLAND

(Continued)

HOLEPROOF SILK HOSIERY
Exclusive with us in Portland, Me.
85c, 3 pair $2.40
$1.00, 3 pr. $2.85
In new and attractive colors for Spring. Ask for color chart.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
Re-opened at 144 High Street
CONGRESS BUILDING
Select stock for Misses and Matrons
Your patronage is invited.

VOSE-SMITH CO.
Florist
Flowers and Plants for Easter
646 Congress Street Dial 2-3789

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
FOR THE BRIDE
Sterling Silver Is Ever Cherished
Our Stock Is Carefully Selected

EASTER GREETING CARDS
Also
Decorations, Table Cloths, Napkins, Place Cards, Nut Cups.
LORING, SHORT & HARMON

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Colburn's
Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

Classic Kid Gloves
to complete your Spring Costume with correctness!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Clearcoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

THE SHOE FIX
J. Bilodeau, Prop.
Shoe and Rubber Repairing
5 School Street

EASTER
Coats - Suits - Dresses - Hats and All Accessories
MILLER'S
LADIES' APPAREL SHOP
74 North Main Street

LEVINE'S
Women's and Misses'
Coats - Dresses - Millinery and Sport Togs
82 North Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

BANKS FISH MARKET
Fish - Lobsters - Oysters - Clams
Wholesale and Retail
Selected Vegetables
Canned Goods
4 No. Main Street Phone 350

Singing a Song of
Spring Hats
Lines complete in the new colors, materials and styles, attractively priced.
Gifts for Easter and Every Occasion
THE FRIENDLY SHOP
89 NO. STATE STREET PHONE 1816

DOVER

ELITE SUPER CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing
ALTERATIONS and REPAIRING
7 NEW YORK STREET
"NONE BETTER"
Your Work Especially Solicited

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St., Tel. 73, Goods Delivered

Vegetables - Groceries
Fruit - Cooked Meats
Candy

Daeris Restaurant
Centrally Located Corner Central Ave. and Third St.
MODERN EQUIPPED
MODERN METHODS
CLEANLINESS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2602-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

Shop at a Big Store
Where you are assured of larger assortments—where your individuality finds real satisfaction. It's Easter time at
LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

Electrical Contractors
Appliances
and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

EASTER HATS
You'll have no trouble in selecting your hat from our varied collection.
$1.98 to $7.50
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Easter Flowers
Free Delivery in town, or Wire Your Flowers
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
29 Hanover Street

W. E. DUNBAR SONS
COAL WOOD COKE
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Farm Machinery
Feed Store
Cement
GULF FUEL and RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET Phone 452
632 MASSABESIC STREET Phone 453

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

Mae Fogg Beauty Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1140W
1008 Elm Street

For Information in regard to Chickering's 112th Anniversary PIANO
Call at
PIPER McINTIRE CO.
888 Elm Street

Manchester Upholstering Co.
EXPERT WORK
Carpet Cleaning, Mattress Making
We will gladly call and give you an estimate.
209 MANCHESTER STREET
Tel. 6043 Residence 540

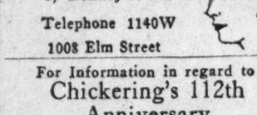
RCA-Victor, Philco, General Electric RADIOS
WORLD RADIO
Electric Refrigerators
Radio and Refrigerator Service
E. T. CARBEE 1122 ELM ST.

BICYCLES
TRICYCLES
and Repairing
F. F. Osgood Co.
1034 ELM STREET

Easter Footwear
To start or complete your outfit have new shoes from
D. F. SHEA SHOE STORE
790 Elm Street

NASHUA

Homemade Food


COLBURN FOOD SHOP
NASHUA, N. H.

Suits - Coats - Dresses
New Line of Cotton Dresses
Reasonable Prices
ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
81 W. Pearl Street Tel. 489

Red Cross and Walk-Over Shoes
WINER'S BOOT SHOP
131 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.

Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH

Easter Hats *Big Hats* Little Hats

In-between Hats
In Ballibunti, Baku, Neora, and in Novelty Straw Braids.
Sizes 21½—24 in.
$1.95—10.00
S. Edna Thompson
21 Pleasant St.

NEW SPRING
Clothing and Furnishings
SUITS TOPCOATS
HATS CAPS
GLOVES SHIRTS
PAJAMAS HOSIERY
PEARSON & KNOWLES CO.
82 Fleet Street

Consolidation Coal COMPANY
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
35 Pleasant St. Office Opp. P. O.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-3200
Dignified, reliable service at your disposal. No additional charge.
Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
Page & Shaw Candies

168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More.
AQUIDNECK - ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1068

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline and Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
915 THAMES STREET TEL. 675
Est. of W. R. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

GERMAINE MODES
Distinctive Millinery
136 Bellevue Ave. Telephone 306

PROVIDENCE

For EASTER and SPRING CLEANING
send things to
Mayfair Laundries, Inc.
Tel. DE 5500 60 Fox Point Blvd.

For Home-made Candies of Distinction
Tel. Williams 0780 Washington Park

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue
New Casual
COATS
$16.95
Smartly Styled
CASUAL COATS
in All the NEW SHADES

Easter
Brings Weddings
Weddings Mean Silver and Other Bridal Gifts
Let
Barclay & Sons
be Your Jewelers
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

SANFORD & CHARLES
35th Street and Virginia Avenue
KAMO COAL and FUEL OIL

NORFOLK

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22339
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.
Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

Henry W. Woody
Funeral Home
Corner 25th St. and Jefferson Av.
Richmond, Va. Dial 3-2887

Complete Fur Service
Full Stock of Fine Furs
Cleaning, Repairing, Restyling
Cold-Air Fur Storage
F. Karl Beckh & Co., Inc.
DIAL 24594 308 E. GRACE ST.

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

SMITHFIELD HAM
Beaten Biscuits, Salads, Delicious Pies, Breads and Cakes

Sarah Lee Kitchen
701 W. GRACE DIAL 32805

MOSMILLER — *Florist*
5th at Grace 113 West Main
A Beautiful PLANT or CHOICE CUT FLOWERS Will Make EASTER a JOY

ROANOKE

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Campbell Avenue at Henry Street
Make our store your headquarters. Everything ready to wear for Women, Misses and Children

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

(Continued)

NATALIE SHOPPE
NEW SPRING STYLES
in Women's and Misses' Apparel at Popular Prices.
301 SO. JEFFERSON ST. DIAL 2-0670

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

FRED M. FERGUSON
Plumbing and Heating
Air Conditioning
Repair Work
Tel. 22426 1048 Madison Ave.

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2846. 7:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence
At "The Bay"
PHONE M 85

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763. 9 to 12 daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downtown Prices
At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Hudson's Bay Company
For better quality and value follow that good old western custom and buy it at the "Bay."
It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.

JOHNSTONE WALKER
— LIMITED —

FOR BETTER AND SMARTER CLOTHES
VISIT
THE BOY'S SHOP
Where Smart Fellows Meet
10136 JASPER AVE.

WALKINSHAW OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Limited
Legal and Commercial Stationers
Printers—Loose Leaf Supplies
Filing Cabinets
10311 Jasper Avenue Phone 23855

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

(Continued)

LAMB BROS.
"Housekeepers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10305 Jasper Ave. Edmonton, Alta.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ZORIC

ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
new METHOD
CLEANERS · · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
Women's Man Tailored SUITS
Made to Measure
In Smart Men's Wear Fabrics
Delivery within two weeks
$35
Women's Coats, *Second Floor*

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 13
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elizabeth Arden's

SPECIAL EASTER BOX
Containing all the essentials for the Arden home application. Elizabeth Arden Toiletries are exclusive in Hamilton with
$3.00
ROBINSON'S

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

Prices
477 KING ST. E. BAKER 1715
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 King Street E.
Importers of English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Overcoats, Raincoats, Christy's & Moore's London Hats.

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 219 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again. Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING

The Clothier

SPRING STYLE PARADE

Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

For men and young men. Prices to please.

248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532

Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY—SERVICE—SATISFACTION

at

Smallman & Ingsam Limited

"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."

447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Geo. E. Logan & Sons

FUNERAL HOME

Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.

Moderate Prices

Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each

487 Richmond St. Met. 5100

ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY

MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER

Phone Queen 630

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Fisher The Shop of Fashion Craft

110-112 SPARKS STREET

---

901 BANK ST. C648-641 — 82 FIRST AVE. C472-473

Mc.Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Groceries and Fresh Meats

James Hope & Sons LIMITED

Booksellers — Stationers
Bookbinders — Printers

Phone Queen 1233 Ottawa, Canada

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy 7291. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

BUDGET BUNDLE

12 lbs. $1.49

Everything fully finished including trousers and regular shirts. Must be half flat work—no curtains or dress shirts. Additional lbs. 12c.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Joyous Easter Gifts

Easter Gift-giving turns out to be sheer recreation, relaxation, exhilaration!—if you pack up your gift problems and bring them to

LINDSAY STUDIOS

48 BLOOR ST. WEST TORONTO

Winona flowers

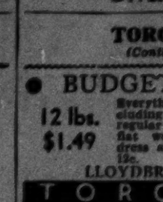
413 Bloor Street East

At Sherbourne

Member F. T. D.

Phone Randolph 2303

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.



Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs

Midway 3541

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

DOAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Your Patronage Is Solicited

COAL COKE

LL. 3131

---

3 Chapels in TORONTO

Dependable Funeral Service

McDougall & Brown Limited

St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Use the Phone—We Deliver

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 ADELAIDE EAST

Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served

(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

Arthur W. Miles

Undertaker - Embalmer

FUNERAL CHAPEL

30 St. Clair Ave. West

Phones HYland 4938, HYland 5915

WINDSOR

HELEN SIMPSON

Flowers

2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.

MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

Pictures and FRAMING

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

THE RIPPON ART

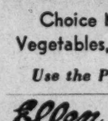
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Flowers for Every Occasion

S. E. GROVE FLORIST

Phone GErr. 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

CANTILEVER



THE SHOE

For Restful, Comfortable Walking

18 BLOOR ST. W. MIDWAY 5222

WINDSOR

Smart Accessories

for

Easter Elegance

Gloves - Bags - Flowers
Belts - Scarfs

The C. H. **SMITH** Company Limited

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL, LIMITED

Your Easter Felt by... STETSON

Superbly fashioned by that eminent hatter to gentlewomen of fashion . . . sketched, the "Winner" . . . $10.

Simpson's

SECOND FLOOR

Coronation Colours

Request a copy of our beautiful, authentic Coronation Colour chart when sending in your next order. Use these new shades for *all* your dyeing.

FRONTENAC 3131

Dechaux FRERES LIMITEE

SHOP AT

FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE

Featuring—
ELIZABETH ARDEN
ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY
FRENCH PERFUMES
ELMHURST ICE CREAM

Harry J. Gold CHEMIST IN THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

ELEPHONE PL. 2635

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL

*DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

SILVER FOXES

Priced Very Reasonably

Also Spring Capes and Swagger Coats

JAY WOLFE, Inc.

Manufacturing Furriers

Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

Convenient Terms Arranged

A Complete Department Store

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced

from $3.00 to $7.50

HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal

Phone: LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

HANDKERCHIEFS *For* EASTER GIFTS

Large variety of latest designs and weaves to choose from. Exquisitely monogrammed to order.

JUL. HEIM

1420 DRUMMOND STREET

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY

8 LAUNDRY SERVICES

Send Your Fine Linens

WI. 4115

Booth Bros. ELECTRICIANS

Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners, Refrigerators and all Electrical Appliances SALES AND SERVICE

5774 Sherbrooke St. West Telephones cor. Melrose Avenue ELwood 7370-7379

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.

PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

European Local Classified

ARTISTS

MINIATURE PORTRAITS from life or photo, also pets; moderate charges, MISS CRESWELL, A. R. M. S., 31 St. Georges Sq., London, S. W. 1.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing. Toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham. S. E. 15 New Cross 0498

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HEATHER BANK

St. Peters Road, Parkstone near Bournemouth. Happy home life with loving efficient care offered to children from babyhood, by Miss Marjorie Marnoch, graduate of Mothercraft and Domestic Science Schools. Entire charge undertaken or temporary and holiday periods. Outdoor life. Safe sea bathing. Froebel nursery classes for children 3-5 years and Primary 5-8 years held at home. Day pupils welcomed. Opportunity for older children to attend good day schools in district.

CARS FOR HIRE

PRIMROSE 4477—Lady owner driver would take you shopping, theatres, sight seeing in and near London; terms moderate. HATFIELD, 80 Gilling Court, London, N. W. 3.

CARS FOR SALE

FOR SALE, 7 h. p. Austin Saloon, 1934 model, sunshine roof, recently overhauled; one driver only, £75. Box M-30, BCM/CSM, London.

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY

All branches of dancing; schools visited. Write Box M-2312—BCM/CSM, London, or telephone Park 7852

DRESSMAKING

MISS MORGAN, EXPERIENCED FITTER, can dress you with taste and distinction. 47 Manchester St., London, W. 1. WEL. 5049.

DRESSMAKING — Bring your materials to "Silvestria." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8. Western 3954.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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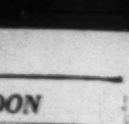

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Nature Notes

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question of Eligibility

Question: A newly adopted bylaw reads: "Eligibility: A director who has served for three years shall not be eligible for re-election as a director in this church until three years have elapsed after such period of service."

(a) Does the "period of service" imply that the three years of service must be consecutive?

(b) If a director has served for two years, and then after a lapse of four years he again serves a year, is it necessary for three years to elapse before he is again eligible for a three-year period of service?

(c) What portion of a year constitutes a year's service, when one has been elected for a full year?

(d) What portion of a year constitutes a year's service when one has been elected to fill a vacancy?

Answer: (a) Considering the bylaw as a whole, that seems to be the proper interpretation. The words "such period of service" seem to imply a continuous period. The bylaw would be better, of course, if worded explicitly "three years consecutively." If serious objection is made to the above interpretation, the question should be decided by vote of the members until the bylaw may be clarified by amendment.

(b) No. He is not yet affected by the bylaw, since he has not yet had "such period of service" as is indicated in the bylaw.

(c) Six months or more.

(d) Six months or more. The fundamental is that the one who has served a majority of a term is considered as having filled that term.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Tire-Changing Lessons

Apropos of the Motoraid which appeared under heading of "Helping the Jack," I recently had an experience which has taught me three lessons:

Noticing that one of my rear tires had gone flat, I drew over to the side of the highway, put on the brakes, and I got out my tools. The ground being rather uneven, the jack evidently did not get a sure footing, for, when I had raised it somewhat, the car lurched forward and jammed the jack in a slanting position so that I was unable to budge it. The driver of a passing truck came to the rescue with a hydraulic jack and raised my car so that I could get out my jack; but before he applied his jack he had me block my front wheels with stones. Had I taken this precaution in the first place our car could not have lurched forward and jammed my jack. Blocking the wheels was lesson number one.

Lesson number two was to make sure of a level footing for the jack. For this purpose I now carry with my tools a piece of one-inch board, about eight inches square, to put under the jack. This also prevents the jack from sinking in when the ground is soft.

The third lesson was to turn the wheel so that the valve hole in the rim is on top. When in this position the weight of the tire rests on the wheel after inserting the tire valve through the hole, and it is then only necessary to push or kick the tire into place on the rim. With wheels blocked with stones, as indicated in lesson one, the brakes may be released sufficiently to permit turning the jacked-up wheel to the desired position.—J. F. M., New York.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

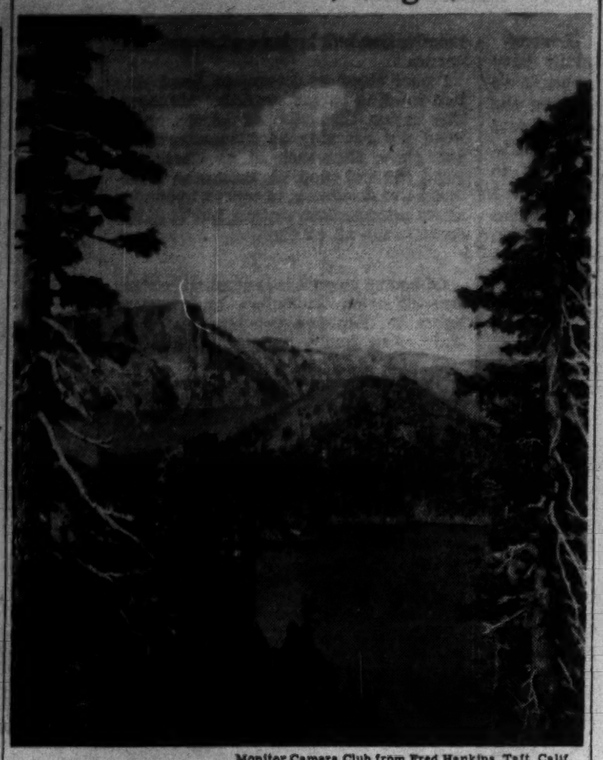
Cleaning Typewriters

One young man typist who was out of work decided that now that so many nomes had typewriters, there would be many of them in need of cleaning and slight repairs.

He went first to the local chamber of commerce for a card of recommendation as to his reliability and capability; then he started out from door to door. He also put an advertisement in the newspaper offering his home service.

When one woman asked him if he also carried envelopes and paper supplies, the young man was quick to take her order and to add such things to his stock. He sold pencils, typewriter erasers, ribbons, and even fountain pens occasionally. He soon took an agency for the machine he considered best suited to a housewife's needs. And today he has a good business of his own in this line. —Mrs. C. D. L., Ames, Iowa.

Crater Lake, Oregon



Monitor Camera Club from Fred Hankins, Taft, Calif.

Crater Lake Is One of the Deepest Fresh Water Lakes in the World, and Occupies the Crater of an Extinct Volcano

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram—a quotation by Charles Kingsley—is shared by a Grand Junction, Colo., reader:

HP LNE LD ESZFRS NZXQZCE

LYO WFIPCJ HPCP ESP NSTPQ

CPBFTCPXPYED ZQ WTQP HSPY

LWW ESLE HP YPPO EZ XLVP

FD CPLWWJ SLAAJ TD DZXP-

ESTYR EZ MP PYESFDTLDETN

LMZFE.

Factual Figuring

To the number of hours a week just named for workers in the steel industry —— add the number of cubic feet to a cord of wood (8x4x4 ft.) ——; subtract the number of the day in June, 1937, on which Father's Day will be celebrated ——; multiply by the number of handles on a cylix ——; and divide by the number of singers who comprise an octet ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

The Cleveland, Ohio, reader who shared the change from CORN to MEAL now suggests going a bit further, changing MEAL to MUSH. It can be done in 9 moves, possibly fewer.

How Long Did It Take?

A woman had 240 yards of ribbon which she had to cut into lengths of 1 yard each. It took her exactly 1 second to make each cut. How long did it take her to finish?

Fun With Synonyms

We start the week again with 10 more words and their synonyms. Can you match the others after the example given by number 1?

1	placid	agreeable	
2	affluent	usual	
3	belligerent	serene	1
4	chimerical	untiring	
5	diverse	enormous	
6	pleasant	hostile	
7	impartial	abundant	
8	customary	imaginary	
9	gargantuan	varying	
10	indefatigable	fair	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Quotation For Today

SLOW WIND also brings the ship to harbor. — SWEDISH PROVERB.

Brevities

New Yorker — Ruth Slenczynski, eight-year-old pianist, gives remarkable interpretations of Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Chopin. Ruth is also an accomplished linguist and can pronounce her own name.

Humorist: We read that there are signs that the once-popular "dicky" is returning to favor. Another popular front.

Milwaukee Journal: Television will settle many a long-standing dispute, such as which of the sister singing team is the mother.

St. Louis Times-Dispatch: Social climbing is like mountain climbing —the higher you get, the colder the atmosphere.

Detroit News: Compared to Frank Buck's earnings, the $25,000 paid John Hamilton isn't too much for bringing an elephant back alive.

Lewisham and Catsford Guide: Defeat is not bitter if you don't swallow it.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. How is New Jersey planning to convert its present undivided four-lane concrete roads into divided traffic arteries with grass plots between?

2. Is the British Government going to pay a pension to the Duke of Windsor?

3. Has drunkenness increased in the United States since repeal?

4. In what state are women preparing for possible jury service?

5. What member of the Supreme Court, breaking all precedent, participated in a public discussion of tribunal and national problems?

6. What inducements have been offered by the British Army to "persuade more men to join the army"?

7. Is the consumer-co-operative idea a menace to American business?

8. Who will succeed Glenn Frank as the president of the University of Wisconsin?

9. Is there evidence that Japan is liquidating some of its military adventures on Chinese territory?

10. How much money does the Senate committee headed by Senator Royal S. Copeland favor spending to boost the aviation industry in the United States.

11. What incident caused the general strike of 2,000,000 workers in Paris last Thursday?

12. What is the only state in which the TVA (the Government's great power plant) can increase its sale of electricity?

13. Has Amelia Earhart canceled plans for a world flight following her crash at Honolulu?

14. From what continent, and when, did the first people entitled to call themselves Americans emigrate?

15. Has the share of national income taken by labor reached a new peak in American history?

16. How many foreign soldiers are in the insurgent armies of General Franco?

17. Have wage increases kept ahead of advances in living costs?

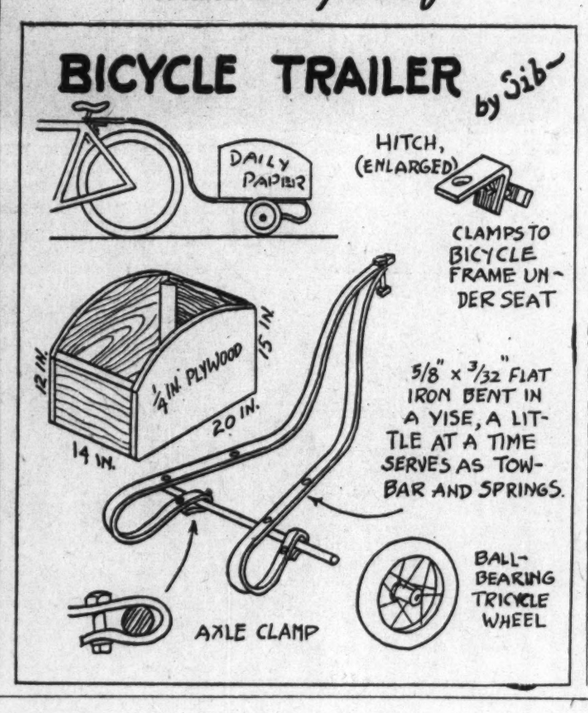
18. What country has followed the example of Germany and Italy in seeking to make itself self-sufficient economically?

19. Where are preparations now being made for the World Scout Jamboree of 1937?

20. To what extent has the actual cost of living increased in the United States in the last three years?

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page

Make It Yourself


BICYCLE TRAILER by Sib
DAILY PAPER
HITCH, (ENLARGED)
CLAMPS TO BICYCLE FRAME UNDER SEAT
12 IN.
15 IN.
1/4 IN. PLYWOOD
20 IN.
14 IN.
5/8" x 3/32" FLAT IRON BENT IN A VISE, A LITTLE AT A TIME SERVES AS TOW-BAR AND SPRINGS.
BALL-BEARING TRICYCLE WHEEL
AXLE CLAMP

Redwood Tree, California

Fred Hankins, Taft, Calif.

A View of the General Sherman Tree Located in the Sequoia National Park. It Towers to a Height of 274 Feet, and Has a Circumference at the Base of 102 Feet

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

Post Office Clerk: "This letter's overweight, madam. You'll have to put another three-cent stamp on it."

Woman: "Well, of all things! Here I've mailed dozens of letters that were underweight. And now you want to charge me three cents because I'm sending one that's just a teeny-bit over the limit. That's terrible. And right at our own post office, too!"—Black's Smiles.

Blessings on the Curriculum

Little Mary: "Mother, they are going to teach us domestic silence at school now."

Mother: "Do you mean domestic science?"

Father: "There is a bare hope our little girl means what she is saying."

A Bit Unusual

"He informed your correspondent that Mr. Lloyd George was enjoying his stay here immensely. He goes for early morning walks before breakfast and again in the evenings."—West Indian Daily. His evening stroll he takes, with typical Welsh aplomb, at mid-day.—Punch.

Mixed Up

"Did you mark that place where the fishing was so good?"

"Yes, I put an X on the side of the boat."

"That's silly. What if we should get another boat?"—Grit.

Aha!

"I called to make an appointment with the dentist."

"He's out just now."

"Ah! When do you expect him to be out again?"

No Compliment

Fair Artist: "I hope you don't mind my sketching in your field?"

Farmer: "Oh dear, no, miss. You keep the birds away better than any scarecrow."—Montreal Star.

Location

"Where did you live in Madrid?"

"About a hand grenade's throw from the Central Station."—Dagens Nyheter, Stockholm.

That Man Is In Again!

"Yes, I'm here for the Dyers' Convention.

"That so? Where are you stain?"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Call and Write

Each team (from five to ten players in a team) has a row of chairs, placed one behind the other. The first one in each row has a pad of paper and a pencil. The one directing the game calls a subject like one of these:

Authors, Flowers, States, Countries, Famous ball teams; or it may be more definite, like one of these: American authors; Autumn flowers; Northern states; European countries; National League teams.

As soon as the name is called, the first player in each row writes the thing called for and passes pad back to the next one in his row, and he does the same until one minute is up—when time is called and the director gives a new subject, and a new row is started on the same paper.

The game goes on for five minutes, the subject being changed every minute, and the pad being passed down the line, and then starting at the beginning again. (No one can write a name which is already in the row, and no one can pass the pad back until he has written something.)

The papers are then collected and scored.—Alta M. T., Sloatsburg, N. Y.

Good Samaritans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Starbuck, Man., Can.

THAT the farming community has not lost the "touch of neighborliness" was demonstrated here the other day when the farmers and townsfolk held a "plowing bee" to help an unfortunate neighbor.

Lawrie A. Houston, respected Starbuck farmer and a returned soldier, was having a hard time of it. Last fall he had lost half his farm, the half with the buildings on it. Renting a near-by house, he seeded the other 200 acres in the spring, but drought came along and made his crop practically a failure. Added to this, before the summer season was over, he became incapacitated for work. Unable himself to do his fall plowing and without funds to hire anyone, he was in dire circumstances.

Houston's neighbors, seeing his plight, organized a plowing bee. The community rose to the occasion, and 12 tractors were promised. The townspeople, too, followed with a collection to supply the tractors with the 270 gallons of distillate needed.

When the day arrived, 19 tractors in place of 12 arrived, some coming as far away as five miles. Tractors of every make and kind, driven by farmers who themselves knew the pinch of sparse crops, stretched across the fields in the mission of help and kindness.

By noon, with the work well in hand, these kindly helpers assembled for lunch on the edge of a picturesque grove, where the women of the district, not to be outdone in good deeds, had gathered together an abundance of food. Here for an hour or more the communal workers enjoyed the good fellowship of a picnic lunch. Houston, who was driven to the picnic grounds, could not conceal his happiness and joy as he mixed with his neighbors, acting as his good Samaritans.

They were soon at it again, and by 4 o'clock the neglected stubble fields had become black loam ready for the next season's crop and the spring seeding.

A new spirit of friendliness had entered the whole community, and town and farm were more closely knit in the common task of helping a brother in a difficult situation.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Engineers have devised an ingenious way to separate the roads with pneumatic jacks. The plan calls for inserting a flat hose in the center between the slabs of concrete. Air applied under heavy pressure forces the heavy slabs slowly apart. As the slabs separate, larger hoses and wooden blocks are used. This is continued until the center strip is 12 feet wide.

2. No; the Royal Family, from its own pockets, will make provisions for former King Edward VIII.

3. Yes; Salvation Army officers in 41 states declare such is the case in a report to the W. C. T. U., which has tabulated replies from 118 cities.

4. New York.

5. James Clark McReynolds, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

6. An extra meal a day, real butter, and better living quarters for married men.

7. No; a Presidential Commission has advised that business men need not be jittery about this type of competition. The group reports that consumer co-operation has not injured general business in Europe, where it is strongly entrenched.

8. Clarence A. Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati.

9. Yes; the Japanese are withdrawing from the northern and western portions of Chahar Province, which have been under their domination for the last two years.

10. Twenty million dollars.

11. The strike was a protest against fascists accused of killing five Leftists in a street riot in Clichy, a suburb of Paris.

12. Georgia; the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals gave the Tennessee Valley Authority a free hand to sell electricity in the state.

13. No; Miss Earhart said: "This means postponement of my world trip, but not cancellation."

14. Natural scientists attending the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science's symposium on the antiquity of the human race, rendered a decision which said: "We believe the earliest people entitled to call themselves Americans migrated from Asia to Alaska between 5000 and 10,000 years ago."

15. Yes; due to wage increases which have been made since the last presidential election.

16. The Spanish Government asserts there are 125,000, which are divided as follows: 70,000 Italians, 30,000 Germans and 25,000 Moors.

17. Yes; the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics' latest index of factory pay rolls for January showed a gain of nearly 23 per cent over a year previously, while the index of living costs was up only 4½ per cent.

18. Japan.

19. Holland, in anticipation of the arrival of 25,000 Scouts in July, is preparing a vicinity between The Hague and Haarlem for the Jamboree activities.

20. A survey made by the United States Labor Department reveals an increase of 6 per cent.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: We act as though comfort and luxury were the chief requirements of life when all that we need to make us really happy is something to be enthusiastic about.

Factual Figuring: 40, plus 122, minus 39, times 2, divided by 3, equals 37.

Letter Changing: Meal, weal, well, will, wile, wise, wish, wash, mash, mush.

How Long Did It Take?: 230 seconds, or 3 minutes, 59 seconds.

Fun With Synonyms: Placid—serene; affluent—abundant; belligerent—hostile; chimerical—imaginary; diverse—varying; pleasant—agreeable; impartial—fair; customary—usual; gargantuan—enormous; indefatigable—untiring.

Nobody's Business

I remember that a wise friend of mine did usually say: "That which is every bodies businesse is no bodies businesse."—Izaak Walton.

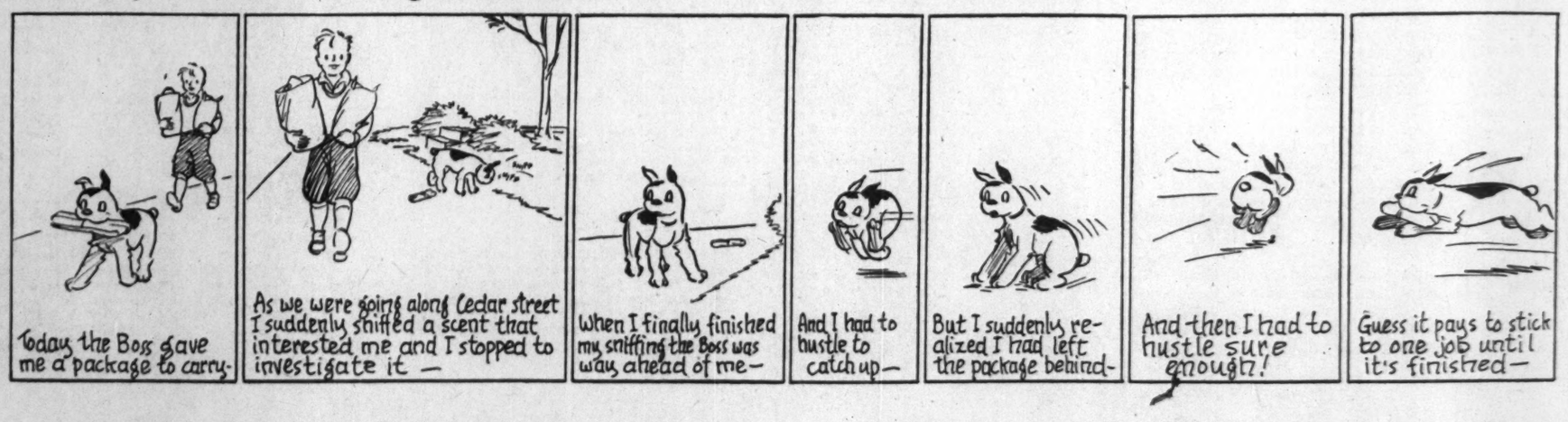
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Chicago*

By LE PELLEY

HELLO THERE MR. DUBBS —— WOULD YOU AND YOUR FRIEND CARE FOR YOUR DINNERS NOW ??
OH, YES PLEASE MISS BROOKS
I SAY — IS IT NOT NICE OF THE AIRLINE TO FURNISH US WITH SUCH A FINE DINNER ?!
I'LL SAY SO MARMADUKE !
I HOPE THEY DON'T WEIGH US AGAIN WHEN WE GET OFF !
THE FLAGSHIP FLIES ON INTO THE NIGHT
THERE'S CHICAGO —— DOES IT LOOK LIKE YOU THOUGHT IT WOULD ??
WELL — FROM HERE IT LOOKS JUST LIKE IT DOES ON THE MAP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*On His Way*

By CARMACK


Today the Boss gave me a package to carry-
As we were going along Cedar street I suddenly sniffed a scent that interested me and I stopped to investigate it —
When I finally finished my sniffing the Boss was way ahead of me—
And I had to hustle to catch up—
But I suddenly realized I had left the package behind-
And then I had to hustle sure enough!
Guess it pays to stick to one job until it's finished—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Priming the Brake

THE recovery side of the New Deal was focused upon reflation of the country's money supply. "Priming the pump," it was called. Last year, according to the annual report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, this reflation was "virtually" completed. The qualification contained in the adverb is rubbed out in Chairman Eccles's statement last week. He said:

> With reference to the volume of money, after the full increase in reserve requirements goes into effect May 1, there will be more bank deposits and currency in circulation by fully $2,000,000,000 than at the peak of 1928 and 1929.

Even the layman can see, therefore, that the line between reflation and inflation is a thin one. Let the American people begin to use the money at their disposal with the same enthusiasm as they did in 1929—they are now using it at about half the 1929 rate of velocity—and in all likelihood there would be the same inflation.

For there was inflation in the 'twenties. It did not express itself in a rise in commodity prices, but it ran rampant in the prices of real estate and stocks, and in the economists' parlance was thus a "blister" inflation. However, no boom cycle repeats itself. A new inflation, doubtless, would be manifested in a form that the economists cannot even yet envisage; or it might be the general inflation associated with a skyrocketing rise in commodity prices.

It is against either a general or a "blister" inflation that the officials in Washington are on their guard. In place of reflation they now wish to impose "balance and stability," and to do so a formidable array of monetary weapons are secreted in the armory of the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury.

And yet the continued existence of budgetary deficits is the surest method of nullifying their monetary restraints. For the continued deficits mean that money has to be borrowed over and above the money which is raised by taxation. "Borrowed" is a euphemistic expression for this process. "Created" is better. For what happens is that the money comes mainly in the form of new credit manufactured by the banks. In paying for the bonds, the banks open new deposit accounts for the Treasury, which draws against the new account by check, and distributes the money in payment of its bills. Thus the checks go to swell private persons' deposit accounts, either directly or, after spending, indirectly; and the nation's money is increased to the extent of the Treasury "borrowing."

In short, the total pool, now replenished, is overflowing, and threatens to bring on inflation.

For this reason, Mr. Eccles put special emphasis upon a speedy return to balanced budgets. He seemed to prefer higher taxes. He said nothing about diminishing expenditures. But the country at large would prefer the return to budgetary equilibrium to be tried equally along the route of a reduction in expenditures. It is difficult to disentangle the Treasury's accounts because of the intermingling of capital repayments among the current expenditures. But, taking the figures as they stand, the deficit for the current fiscal year up till March 15 is over two billion dollars; while expenditures are proceeding at practically the same level as in the last fiscal year. This is not the way to counter inflation. It is the way to foment it.

The time has arrived when the budget should begin to face up to the fact that the reflation has been completed and should be harmonized with a monetary policy which is aiming at the maintenance of equilibrium. Pump priming is no longer needed; indeed, it is hindering the necessary application of anti-inflation brakes.

Arms and the Briton

LESS than two years have elapsed since Great Britain was the principal advocate among the European powers of the doctrine of collective security and was conspicuous among them by its refusal to spend large sums of money on increasing armaments. Today she appears to be taking the lead in the opposite direction.

What does this mean? How is it justified, if it can be justified? Is it a war policy? Is it a peace policy?

Anyone acquainted with the temper of the British people knows their eagerness for peace and their disgust at the necessity for war preparation. And only a little time ago they were talking in terms of collective security. Has that ideal gone?

The British Government certainly has to face the criticism which the Opposition is now directing against it—that this costly plunge into rearmament arises from the breakdown of collective security, and that if it had been able so to act at the time of the Ethiopian crisis as to secure the triumph of Geneva, then the success of collective action would have averted the perils against which Britain now proposes to protect herself.

That is a serious charge. It may be many years before the facts which governed policy in that crisis are fully known. But the reply which the British Government makes is that Britain's state of comparative disarmament at that time made it impossible for her to call the bluff of the dictator countries.

Nevertheless, if, as is said, the object of the British Government is pacifist, to pursue a policy of armament on the present scale as the main solution of the international impasse would be an acquiescence in failure. One is surely justified in urging that this new direction of policy must be only part of a larger policy. Mr. Neville Chamberlain has said: "We know from our own experience that our influence waxes and wanes in proportion to our strength." The implication is that the Government intends to *use* its influence. He also has said: "If circumstances should change and allow us to slow down or reduce our program, all the better; we shall be thankful enough to do it."

The justification of the new program rests upon the energy with which Britain uses her vantage ground to induce other countries to consider again the search for collective security. Germany and Italy may well pause when they see Britain pouring out money on arms. When it comes to money, Britain can play a formidable game. Soon there should be a favorable opportunity for inviting the powers to reconsider limitation of armaments. British policy must be judged by its willingness in the near future to seize this opportunity, and make its influence felt once again—this time with weight behind it—on the side of reduced armaments and the organization of peace.

Japan Loses

JAPAN will not gain by the decision not to allow Mr. Morgan Young to return to his home in Japan. It will lose. For many years Mr. Young edited the British-owned Japan Chronicle with the same integrity and distinction which his predecessor, Robert Young, brought to the task. He provided a worthy example of the writing editor that no doubt has been of advantage to Japanese journalism. His expert pen, too, must have helped those who guide Japanese policy. Now journalism and state in Japan will lose the benefit of that counsel.

His offense, apparently, is that his counsel has been too candid, his comment too frank. Who loses by forthrightness if it be friendly, as Mr. Young's was? None but those who have something to hide from the world that they feel will not bear the scrutiny of an honest journalist. If his bitterness matched Japan's ineptitude, Mr. Young, away from Japan, might write about things Japanese without the restraint imposed upon him by residence there. Japan cannot gain by this expulsion. In the field of international affairs, it will be read as a sign of weakness rather than strength in the new Government in Tokyo.

Trailing Education

ONCE more the "covered wagon" blazes a new trail, but this time the course does not lead across uncharted prairies. Lowing oxen are lacking, and while there is a plenitude of horns, they are heard rather than seen. Instead of hitching his wagon to a star, the college student has bolted his trailer to a motorcar, and, parked conveniently near the campus gates, is enjoying yet another adventure in the always exhilarating experience of contriving an education for the least cost to himself and his parents.

At Logan, seat of the Utah State Agricultural College, "Trailerville" has a student population of forty-four. They are finding that residence in the perambulating pullmans, with its consequent emancipation from rentals and (in the event that the student is culinary conscious and prepares his own meals) freedom from table tariffs, will enable enjoyment of the many little extracurricular refinements—added books, attendance at intercollegiate contests, lectures and concerts, which figure importantly in the more abundant life educational.

The experiment is said to be so economically advantageous to those who have tried it that using the skill and knowledge gained in manual training and carpentry high school courses for the purpose of fabricating a "trailer" may soon be a not uncommon prelude to "working one's way through college."

AN ULTRA-SLOW motion camera—slower than any type heretofore known—has been on exhibition at the British Industries Fair in London. Said to be the only camera capable of doing justice to a bureaucrat unwinding red tape.

NEWS THAT sit-down strikers in some New York stores dance to pass the time pleasantly makes it appear that some good contortionists have missed their calling.

Crime Prevention

Book News of the Day

THE man who for a quarter century has been charged with keeping prison bars between society and thousands of crime's sad masterpieces, including Al Capone, the McNamara brothers and scores of murderers, offers this simple but profound remedy for crime:

"Train a child in the way he should go . . . and go with him."

The first part is, of course, Solomon's counsel on the way to make a straight human tree by avoiding wrong pressures on the sapling. The second part is added by Warden James A. Johnston, now of Alcatraz Prison, formerly of Folsom and San Quentin, in PRISON LIFE IS DIFFERENT (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, $3).

Few men are in better position to advise the community about how to prevent crime. Warden Johnston pioneered in the effort to make prisons reform their inmates, at a time when vindictive punishment still kept chambers of medieval torture within prison walls.

But Warden Johnston has something far more pertinent than prison reform to say about preventing crime.

"Go with him." Those three words sum up Warden Johnston's conception of society's course of enlightened self-interest as regards potential criminals. From the end of the road where crime's finished products pour into prison, often seemingly beyond reform, he sees the beginning of the road where crime's raw materials are shaped by careless parents, misdirected education, social injustices—all the guilty host of crime's causes.

Like Sanford Bates, the former Director of Federal Prisons who has turned to Boys' Club work, Warden Johnston traces the prison problem to its roots in society, and puts the burden of constructive crime prevention squarely on society's shoulders.

His advice is based on proof, since he has found that wholesome influences can often restore a man to himself—at least in part—even after the stigma and despair of prison have settled upon him. But that seems too late in many cases. "Train the child . . . "

Warden Johnston's book is a social document of first magnitude. Raw in spots, urgent in style, vivid throughout, the book is at once an exposé and a record of reform.

Here is told in detail the story of prison conditions since 1912 in California, at the two state penitentiaries. Warden Johnston keeps within the bounds of his personal experience, but the book becomes a synthesis of the quarter-century's advance. Prisons are different. Motion pictures and football have largely replaced the "hooks," the "doors," the "jacket," and other vicious punitive devices. But prisons are not yet different enough, and perhaps cannot be until forthright attacks on crime's causes reduce to a minimum the need for these fortresses of social failure. R. H. S.

The Underground

LONDON

LONDONERS may occasionally envy the cabbage which still spends all its life above ground; but on the whole, like the Jacobites, we owe a debt of gratitude to "the little gentleman in black velvet" who showed us how to travel underground. The Jacobites used to toast this little gentleman because William III's reign was curtailed when his horse stumbled over a mole hill. The difference is that the mole's contribution to our transport problem has been constructive instead of destructive.

We use the vague term "The Underground" to include all the different systems such as the Metropolitan, District, City and South London, Central London, and the Bakerloo, Piccadilly and Hampstead Tubes, which are now all co-ordinated under the London Passenger Transport Board. Some of these go underground all the time; and all of them go underground some of the time. The tubes can be distinguished by the almost skin-tight tunnels they run in.

* * *

London was the first city in the world to have an underground railway. That was in 1863. It has since grown to such a network of burrows that it is surprising that one can walk about the streets without putting a foot through somewhere, as one does when moles have run amuck in the garden. Today the system has about 227 miles of track and carries some 415,000,000 passengers a year.

But funnily enough, when Londoners get together talking about the Underground they usually don't seem so interested in its great extent, speed, and efficiency as in the question of getting lost in it. Just as if it were a fun fair instead of an ingenious solution to the twentieth century problem arising from millions of people living and working as close to one another as possible.

One might expect to hear admiration for the way the Underground has been transformed from a dank and gloomy warren into a brilliantly lit city-in-itself, all shining in white and colored tiles and with the most artistically arranged advertising display to be seen anywhere. Then there are the subterranean shops and other amenities which make it an ideal rendezvous.

* * *

Instead the Londoner seems to like telling how he took a train from Hampstead to Charing Cross and landed up in the City. I had a friend who came to London for an examination. He was not an expert in London travel. He got to the right station and the right platform but took an Inner Circle train. Unfortunately, his destination was not on the Circle and after a long ride he arrived back at his starting point. He was so late that he was not allowed to sit for his paper. However, this story has a happy ending. He earned another trip to London and this time he went to the examination hall by bus and passed with honors.

I once stood on Brompton Road station wanting to get to Gloucester Road. The trains that stopped at Brompton Road did not stop at Gloucester Road and those that stopped at Gloucester Road did not stop at Brompton Road. There was a solution, of course, to change at an intermediate station, but it didn't come to me all at once.

* * *

Of course there are innumerable signs and direction indicators and colored lights to help one get into the right train. And finally railway officials are

Drawn by Lawrence Walker

there to interrogate. But somehow the tempo of underground travel encourages quick action. Just as one is about to ask a question, a train comes in; an irresistible impulse seems to carry one toward it and the sole aim becomes to get inside before the doors close, leaving its destination to be found out later. That is how even the most seasoned strap-hangers occasionally go wrong.

A discussion as to whether the Underground is the most poetical thing in the world occurs between two suburban poets in a well-read book, "The Man Who Was Thursday." Red-bearded Lucian Gregory deplores the sad faces of underground travelers. "It is because they know the train is going right," he says. "It is because after they have passed Sloane Square they know that the next station must be Victoria, and nothing but Victoria. Oh, their wild rapture! Oh, their eyes like stars . . . if the next station were unaccountably Baker Street!"

Here, then, is an idea for banishing sad faces from the Underground. Have one surprise train in every fifty or one every hour.

But really a Londoner mustn't be flippant about his wonderful Underground. Suppose one didn't know which station was coming next! PETER LYNE

Court and Constitution

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The President, in advocating his court proposals, justified them by the parable of the three horses used to plow a field, who must "pull together." But the legislative, executive and judiciary branches of this Government are not under a duty to have no differences. If a President vetoes a measure passed by the Congress, he cannot justly be held up to reproach or obloquy as the horse that lay down. On the contrary, it is his duty, under the Constitution, to exercise an independent judgment, and, on occasion, to be a check upon the legislature. It is also the duty of the judiciary, if, exercising an independent judgment, it is convinced that a measure passed by the legislature violates a provision of the Constitution, so to declare. If it does so declare, it cannot justly be held up to reproach or obloquy as the horse that lay down. The Constitution protects the rights of the several states, as against the Federal Government, and it protects the rights of minorities, *however small*, on religious questions, on racial questions, on questions involving deprivations of property, or deprivations of the liberty of speech, or deprivations of the right to a fair trial. Whenever the court gives to a state or an individual the protection to which it is convinced that the state or the individual is entitled under the Constitution, it deserves respect, not abuse.

The President's parable reveals a misunderstanding of the nature of our government. Our government was designed to be a system of checks and balances. It contemplated an independent legislature, an independent executive, and an independent judiciary. It was designed, consciously and carefully, to guard against a concentration of power in any one branch of the government.

The framework of our government may usefully be compared with the framework of the British Government. The British Government has not a system of checks and balances. Power is concentrated in the legislature, and there are not even two effectively independent branches of the legislature. The will of the House of Commons is final on some matters at once, and on all other matters after a relatively short period. In substance, the Prime Minister could rule Great Britain as he pleased, *provided* that he had a majority in the House of Commons who were subservient to his will. At present the House of Commons is in the control of independent men, and a Prime Minister would be quickly purged if he had illusions of grandeur. But fill the House of Commons with yes-men, and the substance of British democracy would be gone.

If the President's proposals are enacted by the Senate, we shall have taken a long step away from our system of checks and balances. The President would seem to be in a state of mind where more than the independence of the judiciary is at stake. The independence of the Senate would seem to be threatened, and to be threatened *now*. The President has already great power in his hands—means by which he may attempt to bring the Senate into line. There are apparently Senators who fear that opposition to the President's proposals may cause them to be at a disadvantage in the distribution of patronage, or may cause them to be read out of the Democratic Party, or at least to be deprived of important aid when they come up for renomination. The President intends to have president-men control the judiciary, and it would appear to be probable that he also intends, if it is necessary in order to accomplish his will, to have president-men control the Senate. If the President relieved senators from all presidential pressure, and left each senator free to exercise his independent judgment on the merits of the proposals, these proposals would, we believe, be rejected decisively. It will take a good deal of courage by some senators to exercise an independent judgment. Certain senators have already shown that they have such courage; but we fear that there will be president-men, creatures whose knees, not their minds, are in motion. If the country is to lose an independent judiciary it will, we believe, be because it would have first lost an independent Senate. A long step, a very long step, would have been taken away from our system of checks and balances.

Influential papers in London and other British cities have expressed approval of the President's plans. That is understandable—it is a step toward a system of government with which they are familiar. We very earnestly hope that there may be good, and better, relations between the two democracies. But let it frankly be recognized that the two systems of government are different, and substantially different. Whether one system or the other is preferable, is a matter upon which opinions differ. If the British people desire to have a democracy without checks and balances, that is for them to say. If the American people desire to have a democracy with checks and balances, that is for them to say.

Which system of government do the American people desire? It is a tremendous issue. It is not a partisan issue. It is not an economic issue. It is a system-of-government issue. Shall, or shall there not, be this long step taken away from our system of checks and balances? We believe it to be the most tremendous issue, unconnected with a war, which has ever arisen in this country.

To return to the President's parable. The three horses could not of themselves plow the field. There must be a driver, and a driver prepared to use a whip if necessary. Where is the driver to be found? Where is the whip to be found? In his Victory Banquet address, the President revealed himself. Let not your heart be troubled. I will be the driver; I will supply the whip.

The reaction of the country was not what the President had expected. He realized too late the implications of his parable. He sought to explain it away. But he did protest too much. By his own parable shall ye judge him.

In the name of American democracy the President is proposing something which will undermine the foundations of American democracy. We have now the Supreme Court of the United States. The adoption of the President's proposals would swiftly lead to the substitution of the Supreme Will of a Single Individual.

Problems we have, but the way to solve them is not by declaring American democracy bankrupt and passing to what would be, in substance, a new system of government.

EDWARD H. WARREN
JOSEPH WARREN
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Graduates of the Harvard Law School, Class of 1900, and now members of the Faculty of that School.

Cambridge, Mass.

Mirror of World Opinion

One Vast Slum?

MY GENERAL impressions [on the Russian situation] may be summed up as follows: There are good things—good things in labor and factory conditions, in crèches, holidays, rest camps, preservation of museums, the encouragement of opera, ballet, concerts. On the other hand, the impression made on the ordinary tourist is of a country which is one vast slum—drabness, dreariness, sameness, no color, no garden, no flowers, no variety, no contrast, no luxuries. The three weeks I spent in Russia were among the most interesting but most depressing weeks of my life. I felt a terrible sense of oppression; but I frankly admit that if there were a secret vote in Russia today, 80 to 90 per cent of the people would vote for the existing regime—partly because they know nothing else, and partly because of the efficiency and intensity of the propaganda. They are, in a sense, happy for the same reasons.—*Capt. Victor A. Cazalet, M. P., in The Nineteenth Century (London).*

Upholding Decent Standards

IN MATTERS affecting public interests and rights, it is the duty of the press to present facts fully. While firmly maintaining this duty, however, the society deplores and opposes methods which give unnecessary pain and offense.

Since newspapers generally already observe and always have observed decent standards of conduct, the society believes that pressure of opinion inside and outside the industry will operate to correct and prevent isolated instances of departures from those standards.—*Extract from resolution passed by the Executive Committee, Newspaper Society, London, representing over 1000 newspapers in Great Britain and Ireland.*

Building Civilization

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When mankind wakes up to the fact that thoughts are at once the tools and the building materials that make the structure of civilization, then will men give more attention and concern for what kind and character of thoughts they permit into their mental realm. MARCUS HUME PETERSEN

Hamilton, Ohio.

The Wide Horizon

The Three Issues

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THREE interlocked issues today center the national attention—in so far, that is, as the national attention may be said to concentrate on anything except important things like spring. These three issues are: The Supreme Court question, the sit-down strikes, and the inflationary boom.

The subjects are connected in various ways. Critics of the Roosevelt Administration lump them all together as plagues, brought about by present or earlier New Deal policies.

A political-economic argument wages to and fro, therefore, concerning the causes and effects of today's set of problems. All would agree that these three questions are unfortunate interruptions in what President Roosevelt sets forth as his great task—and indeed it is, perhaps, *THE* great task of the hour—of making democracy work in the United States. The Supreme Court question, it may be argued, would never have arisen in its present form if Mr. Roosevelt had had the opportunities of appointment enjoyed by practically all of his predecessors.

The opponents of the court proposal today begin their side of the case before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Two weeks of testimony by proponents have left less of an effect—one way or the other—than might have been anticipated. The arguments do not seem to have had great effect; the major impression left behind is that respectable legal authority may be found in the law schools and elsewhere to defend the President's plans. That is, of course, a valuable point to establish. But the supporting testimony was not so impressive as proponents might have wished, nor was the cross-examination of great value to the opposition.

* * *

So it may be said that the court issue has rather marked time. Unless the Senate opposition is able to make noteworthy progress through its witnesses, it will have lost ground in the past month, and will need the interruption of external events to block the court-enlargement plan when it comes to a vote.

But such external events are potentially present. Indeed, another national "crisis" may not be far away. One focus is the sit-down strike situation. To some observers, the failure of Gov. Frank Murphy—backed by President Roosevelt—to enforce the eviction order on the General Motors strikers was a crucial turning point. "Murphy," one such observer says, "may be the Kerensky of the labor revolution." Well, apart from pointing out that there have been many nominations of assorted Kerenskys in the last four years with no Stalin in power yet, it may further be doubted if the present epidemic of sit-down strikes is really going to turn out entirely in labor's interest.

The nation seems definitely to be approaching the state of alarm usually evoked by a general strike. The broad wave of labor unrest is, of course, mainly attributable to the up-curve of the economic cycle which we are now ascending. There would have been forcible attempts of labor to get a larger share of returning prosperity at this time, no matter what administration was in power.

But on top of this normal movement, which has been duplicated in every previous business cycle, comes the sit-down technique. This device, all too effective at first view, may contain its own seeds of destruction. The danger is that use of this lawless method may lead to an excessive wave of public disapprobation, producing blind repression instead of constructive agreement on labor's rights and responsibilities. Property rights certainly need to be respected, but labor's interest in its job, described as "property rights in the job," require attention.

* * *

With the sit-downers still in the saddle, this viewpoint may seem pretty theoretical. But that saddle may prove uncomfortable, just as the general strike has been a labor boomerang in the past. As the sit-down technique grows more and more unpopular with the people who really settle strikes—the bystanders—President Roosevelt, Secretary Perkins, and Governor Murphy share in its odium.

The President has been asked six or eight times in press conferences to comment on the new technique; he has dodged. Miss Perkins said—in a moment now described as one of overwrought emotions—that its illegality had not been established. Governor Murphy stood off the enforcement of evictions under circumstances of admitted difficulty. If the wave of such strikes keeps on increasing, and then runs against the breakwater of public alarm, President Roosevelt may find his prestige and even his court plan to some degree affected by the rebound.

Remains the inflationary boom. Prices in most lines have gone up about a third as much in the last four months as they did in the four years before. Policies of years have thus come to a head in as many months, and it is proving far harder to stem the tide than it was to contribute toward it. Chairman Eccles, no alarmist, claims that courageous governmental action in all fields is necessary to prevent dangerous inflation; Secretary Wallace voices alarm at the boom; Congress is skeptical; President Roosevelt will have to use all his prestige if anything is to be done—and his prestige is all enlisted in another fight.

Anyway, it is certainly true that the arrival of spring in this year 1937 brings with it disturbing problems.